19 1961

Rat Bites Kill Negro Infant

The News

A 16-month-old Negro boy died yesterday from rat bites — apparently inflicted while the child slept Monday night.

Hospital attendants identified the child as David Grant, son of Mildred Grant of John's Island.

The child was brought to the Charleston County Emergency Room Monday night with severe rat bites covering a large part of his body.

Rats had eaten away part of the child's nose and cheek, his upper lip, a large area of his scalp and most of his right hand, a spokesman said.

The child was rushed immediately to the Medical College Hospital for emergency treatment—but died less than seven hours later "of blood loss, shock, and overwhelming infection due to rat bites," a hospital spokesman said.

STATE OF HEALING IN 2,000 FORECAST

The N. Y. Times

Device to Monitor Patients Among Marvels Predicted —End of Colds Seen

New York

By the year 2,000—only forty years away—the following may be medical facts of life:

¶On Monday night one will take a pill, go to bed and sleep until Wednesday morning. Then one will wake up refreshed and be able to go on non-stop until bedtime the next Monday night.

¶One will have almost forgotten what the common cold is like.

¶If a person is ill, his physician will give him a tiny radio and measuring device to tape to his chest. Then he will watch the patient as he goes through a busy week, alert to changes in his condition.

¶A woman will know from the second month of pregnancy the sex of her expected child. Furthermore, if a couple is planning a baby they may be able to do something about getting the sort of child they want.

These are some of the predictions of Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, based on the direction of today's medical and pharmaceutical research, according to The Associated Press.

New Drugs Predicted

Undreamed of drugs will come from the sea, says Dr. Smith. Still others will come from the investigation of herbs, barks and waters used by African witch doctors. Man will search for every healing balm the earth has to offer.

Even electronics will play a big part in everyday medicine of the future. The heart disease victim, for example, will work, sleep and take his recreation with a silent radio guardian—a small black box, perhaps—taped to his chest.

It will read his heart activity, his pulse, perhaps his blood pressure, reporting by radio to a physician's office. There a computing center will keep constant watch.

When warning signals show, the physician will be notified. Then he can send a return signal through his radio station—an impulse that will trigger the release of a measured prescription dose of a drug into the bloodstream of the heart patient—averting a possible stroke or heart attack.

Already a device that can monitor the heartbeat of a patient and broadcast reports has been announced.

By 2,000 cancer and heart disease will be as little feared as diptheria, typhoid fever and smallpox are now, Dr. Smith predicts.

Surgery and mechanics will team up for still greater wonders.

If one's lung or one's heart is badly damaged, perhaps in an accident, physicians may be able to save one's life with artificial organs fitted into one's body.

New drugs will be developed to combat pain—and hence reduce much of the anxiety that comes with disease.

To keep medical and drug weapons up to date, pharmaceutical firms will have electronic computers continually digesting new data on the changing characteristics of viruses that prey on man. This system will signal changes that can be made in stores of medicines all over the country.

Blood Transfusion Refused For Baby

The Commercial Appeal

Father Says Newborn Son Under 'Will Of God'

Memphis Press-Scimitar

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—(AP)—A Negro father has refused to permit what might be a life-saving blood transfusion for his newborn son, saying if he has a blood condition "it is the will of God."

Benjamin Shearrod, 31, unemployed, said he and his wife, Rosie Lee, are members of the Church of God and do not believe in transfusions, medical matters or operations.

The Shearrods came to Chicago from Cotton Plant, Ark., with their five other children two years ago.

Their sixth child, named Basil, was born in their home on the Near West Side Sunday. Two neighbors attended the birth, then summoned two doctors.

The doctors reported that the baby's blood condition arises from faulty blood matching of the parents, known as the RH factor. They said the infant could die within four days unless his blood is entirely replaced by transfusions. The doctors from the Chicago health department confirmed these findings.

"There is no reason why Basil cannot and will not live," Shearrod said. "The two Health Department doctors who came out Monday night pleaded with us to let them take the baby for a transfusion. I won't give my consent, but I won't fight it if there is a court order."

Dr. Samuel Andelman, city health commissioner, indicated he would seek a court order to have the baby hospitalized for the transfusion if he is unable to induce the Shearrods to give their consent.

Shearrod was a railroad freight handler until he was laid off last November. The family receives $212 a month in public assistance.

Flu Epidemic Grows in Britain

The Courier-Journal

LONDON (AP) — An influenza epidemic crept down from the north of England Sunday after claiming 754 lives since the beginning of January.

Thousands of people were laid low by the outbreak, which has caused staff shortages in factories and offices and disrupted mail deliveries in some districts.

The Health Minisrty said the toll of 754 deaths since the new year compared with 101 in the same period of 1960. Nevertheless, a spokesman described the outbreak as mild.

The Louisiana Weekly

DOLORES PULLARD (center) who is 8 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 278 pounds is believed to be the tallest female in the world today. She is a basketball star at the DeQuincy Grand Avenue High School in her hometown. In the picture above on her left is Bernice Quzout, practical nurse and on her right is Jessie Mae Hunt, a nurse aid. (Porter's Photo)

Associated Press wirephoto

TWIN CITIZENS — Napit (left) and Prissana Atkinson, seven-year-old former Siamese twins from Thailand who survived rare separation surgery six years ago, with Federal Judge John O. Henderson at naturalization ceremony at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday that made them U. S. citizens.

Siamese Twins Now U. S. Citizens

Gils Were First to Survive Separation Surgery

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23 (AP).—Two Siamese twin girls who made medical history six years ago when they survived an operation that separated them were naturalized as American citizens today.

Napit and Prissana Atkinson stood proudly with their foster-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Atkinson jr., during the ceremony at Federal Court. In 1955, the girls were born joined at the chest in Thailand. Villagers brought them 300 miles by ox-cart to a Bangkok hospital where Mrs. Atkinson was working as a volunteer nurse.

The Atkinsons had the twins brought to the University of Chicago's Billings Memorial Hospital where they became the first Siamese twins ever to survive separation surgery.

Girl, 14, Stands 8-Foot-2, May Have Long Way To Go

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP) — An 8-foot-2 teen-ager, possibly the world's tallest female, was treated in a New Orleans hospital Thursday for a knee injury received playing basketball.

Doctors say Dolares Pullard, 14, Negro, of De Quincy, La., may still be growing.

A hospital spokesman said she might be suffering from a growth or tumor of the pituitary gland at the base of the brain and that would cause her giant growth.

The girl — whose mother is 5 feet 11 and whose father is 5 feet — is quiet and has a normal teen-age girl's personality, one physician said.

The doctor said the girl is shy but doesn't seem to be particularly conscious of being different. At the hospital, officials had to get a special mattress and lengthen her bed.

Dolores is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pullard. Her father is a day laborer.

A hospital physician said he believes Dolares may be the tallest woman in the world, although there have been men over nine feet.

Officials at Charity Hospital said they hoped to keep the girl long enough to study her case.

The mother said Dolores weighed 12½ pounds at birth. There is no record of any other real giants in her family. A 12-year-old brother is of normal height.

The first medical record of Dolares' case came from a De Quincy doctor who said he first saw the girl when she was 4. She was as tall as a 10-year-old at that time.

Mrs. Pullard, who is here with her daughter, said the girl has a pleasant disposition and likes to sew, cook, clean house and play basketball.

STILL GROWING — Already eight feet, two inches tall, Dolores Pullard at 14 is the world's tallest female and doctors say she is still growing. The girl is in a New Orleans hospital recovering from a knee injury sustained in a DeQuincy, La., basketball game.

Eight feet tall, she still grows

NEW ORLEANS — Doctors at a New Orleans hospital said last week that 14-year-old Dolores Pullard of De Quincy, La., may be the world's tallest female.

Dolores, the daughter of Mr. and Mrk. Clarence Pullard, came to the attention of the physicians when she was admitted to the hospital for treatment of a knee injured while playing basketball.

The doctors, who ordered a special mattress to lengthen the girl's bed, said that she is 8-feet, 2-inches tall and may still be growing.

* * *

A HOSPITAL spokesman said that her unusual size might be the result of a growth or tumor of the pituitary gland at the base of the brain, which would account for her growth.

Delores' mother is 5-feet, 11-inches tall. Her father is 5-feet, 9-inches, and a brother, who is 12 years old is of normal height.

Doctors who are treating Dolores said that her personality is that which might be expected in any other 14-year-old schoolgirl.

Rare blood disease causes operation for mother, 3 kids

CLEVELAND, Ohio — A local mother and three of her four children have had their spleens removed at a local hospital in treatment of a blood disease medical authorities say is rare among colored persons..

Dr. Paul E. Montero, Huron Road Hospital pediatrician, said in all medical history, there have only been 44 cases of spheroctosis — globe cell anemia. The disease causes fever, lassitude, shortness of breath, palpitation, abdominal pain, vomiting and even death.

Saved from this fate by the recent operations were Mrs. Walter Parker and her children: Carroll, 7; Marie, 5, and Valerie, 18 months. All are doing well now with a chance to lead normal lives.

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Locations of Schools of Medicine and Osteopathy (1959)

The Doctor Drouth—

Nation's Doctor Shortage Augurs Ill For U.S. Future

By HAL HIGDON

You're sitting in the waiting room of your family doctor. How long must you wait before getting in to see him—a half hour, an hour, two hours? Once inside, does he still take time to chat or does he rush you out to fit another patient into a busy schedule?

Call a doctor some night when you desperately need him. Does he arrive two or three hours later because he had other emergency calls to make? Or if you don't have a regular family doctor, can you find one willing to come to a strange home in the middle of the night?

Then consider the plight of Gackle, N. D. After being doctorless for several years, this community of 5,000 potential patients collected $100,000 to build a hospital and clinic. But they still could not attract a doctor and the hospital remained unused.

Thousands of towns similar to Gackle are doctorless today. Is the current shortage of doctors critical?

Report Warns Of Crisis

Several years ago the surgeon general of the Public Health Service established a consultant group on medical education, with Frank Bane as chairman. The assignment: To find out if this country had enough doctors. The resulting Bane Report indicated an approaching crisis in medicine.

The United States now has a ratio of 141 physicians to every 100,000 persons—a ratio that has remained relatively stable in recent years. But by 1975 the population of the United States is expected to reach 235 million. To maintain the present doctor-population ratio, American medical schools will have to increase their output of physicians by 50 per cent!

They must graduate 11,000 students annually instead of the present 7,400.

Physicians aren't the only medical men in short supply. About 3,500 dentists are graduated each year, Fifteen years from now, 6,200 dental graduates a year will be needed. The American Psychiatric Assn. estimates a present need for 15,000 psychiatrists with future demands certain to rise.

Will the medical schools keep pace with the population growth?

Not under present development rates. By 1975 our schools, assuming some expansion, should be providing a yearly crop of about 9,000 graduates. Even if we add 750 foreign doctors to this total annually, we will still have only 318,400 physicians—far short of the 330,000 that will be needed to maintain the present doctor-population ratio.

Several Shades Of Opinion

Some people, however, see no cause for panic. Organized medicine, which despite popular belief takes relatively few stands on controversial subjects, has announced no single position on whether a doctor "drouth" even exists. Talks with half a dozen officials of the American Medical Association develop as many shades of opinion.

Dr. Glen R. Leymaster of the AMA's Council on Medical Education is one who admits readily to the existence of a doctor shortage.

"Generally speaking," he said, "the people responsible for the Bane Report which warned of an increasing shortage of doctors did a darned good job. In line with their findings, we are now favoring the expansion of medical education."

Part of the present pressure on physicians comes not only from more people but from more people going to the doctor. Three reasons are given:

1—Twenty years ago, one person in 10 had health insurance; now the ratio is seven out of 10. When the doctor is paid in advance, you're more likely to use him.

2—As education and status of living rise, people want additional care. Thirty years ago the average person saw his doctor two or three times a year. Now he visits him five times.

100 A Week Now

3—City dwellers seek more care than farm dwellers—for one reason because care is nearer. Two-thirds of all Americans live in cities. In 1931 the average physician saw 50 patients a week; today he see more than 100.

Increased efficiency has already resulted in some savings of time for the physician. Group practices make diagnosis quicker. Better drugs have shortened treatment periods.

But better drugs have also increased the proportion of old people. This age group requires two or three times more medical care than younger persons.

As the number of potential patients increases, the number of potential doctors decreases. Fewer college students now show an interest in medicine as a career. The result has been a gradual decline in the quality of those applying to medical schools.

Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, has said:

"We need more physicians to care for our expanding population and to do additional research to conquer disease, but doctors and medical scientists cannot suddenly be mass-produced even if the nation puts millions into the enterprise."

TOMORROW: Why the supply of medical students has dwindled.

YOUNGEST QUADRUPLETS in this section of the United States, the Graves Quadruplets of Annapolis, Md., are probably the liveliest quartet anywhere. Left to right are Kevin Mark, only boy; Kim Marie, the oldest and largest; Katherine Mary, youngest; and Karen May, second-born.

On their second birthday, Graves Quads well, happy

Afro American B20 Sat 10-21-61 Baltimore Md

By ELIZABETH M. OLIVER

BALTIMORE

The Graves Quadruplets of Annapolis, Md., youngest quadruplets in this section of the country, celebrated their second birthday on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Happy, healthy and growing according to schedule, they are up to date with teeth, talking and toddling.

The AFRO visited the famed quartet—three girls and a boy — on Monday.

Mischievous is the word to describe them.

Bubbling with energy, they tease, fight, laugh, play hide and seek and pretend they are asleep when they are wide awake.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THEY sleep, eat, fight and otherwise stick together as one, they share all their fun (and battles too), with their eight sisters and brothers.

Their latest baby-doings include singing in unison the songs they like best on television.

Their mother, Mrs. Lorraine Graves, 32, says they can carry a tune very well and have selected the all-time hit number, "Rock-A-Bye-Baby", with a rock and roll beat, as their top song.

Next is "Bend and Stretch", a children's song, from Miss Nancy's morning TV show.

Each day, they try to learn a new song. When one starts off, the other three join in. Sometimes, they may clap their hands to mark time.

Film Funnies, cartoons, and musical programs suit their taste. When they disagree, one of the set of four pranksters may toddle over and switch the set off.

Dialing to the right channel is "old hat". They have been walking since June.

* * *

THE QUADS were born within 20 minutes after 1:05 p.m. at Johns Hopkins Hospital, the first quadruplets in the hospital's 80-year history.

Kim Marie was dismissed from the hospital after three weeks.

The other three remained behind for three months. Karen was returned to the hospital a month later for a check-up when she was losing weight.

Otherwise, their health program is considered excellent.

Here is their weight chart in order of their birth:

	Weight at birth	present weight
Kim Marie	3 lbs	32 lbs.
Karen May	2 lbs	28 lbs.
Kevin Mark (boy)	2½ lbs.	18 lbs.
Katherine Mary	2 lbs.	20 lbs.

THE QUADS' day begins with breakfast. Mrs. Graves exclaims: "They all eat two eggs, bacon, toast and would eat three eggs each if I would let them!"

Throughout the day, they each have four bottles of milk, or the equivalent of 16 cans of milk.

Lunch and dinner include meats, mostly their favorite hamburgers, vegetables, desserts, (NO baby foods), plus "snacks" in between meals. They feed themselves.

* *

FOR THEIR special birthday present, their benefactor, Gerald Alter, a Los Angeles, Calif. ballet instructor, sent a check to cover expenses of a party in which all relatives joined.

The cake was pink and with two candles for each child.

A wise mother, Mrs. Graves takes care not to "make a difference" and she is especially mindful to remember Kevin Mark is a boy.

Also, Mr. Alter sent the usual check for their bank accounts, their education funds.

The other Graves children are Vivian, 6; Frances, 7; twins, Jack and Jill, 4; Gregory, 8; Janet, 10; George,

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Humphrey Calls For Aid To Medical Study

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The average American spends about $140 a year on headache pills, doctor bills and cures for it.

But less than $4 per person goes into research to detect diseases and other health hazards before they strike.

Those are the findings of a two-year study by a Senate government operations subcommittee headed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (D-Minn.).

Humphrey believes the report indicates a need for greater outlays for medical research.

"Federal outlays for health should be regarded as an investment in our greatest resource—our people, young and old," he said in an introduction to the study.

The report backed him up. Its 316 pages indicated that expenditures for health are far more than anyone expected.

For example, the federal government last year spent $4.1 billion —one-twentieth of the entire 1960 budget — on health needs. This included $1.1 billion to care for sick soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen and for their dependents, most of them in hospitals.

The government also figured that short-term sick leave for federal employees cost $315 million. Federal workers average 7.7 days of paid leave for short-term illnesses. This meant that on the average working day, about 75,000 of the government's 2,380,000 civilian workers reported sick.

Disease and disability expenses outside the government are even higher. The report estimated they cost Americans $35 billion a year.

The study also said Congress has lost control over government health outlays because of serious flaws in accounting and reporting by government agencies. Budget items dealing with health are inconsistent and imprecise, it said.

There are, for example, nine cabinet departments and 15 agencies and commissions involved in some phases of health. The expenditures range from the $5.3 million needed for medical care of federal prisoners to several thousand dollars being spent by the fish and wildlife bureau to study cancer in fish.

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DOLORES LOSES 16 INCHES, 'WORLD'S TALLEST' CLAIM

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — It wasn't true. Dolores Pullard wasn't eight feet, two inches tall.

She's only six feet, 10 inches, the Associated Press found out Monday, down 16 inches in less than two weeks.

The Dequincy, La., high school basketball player just misunderstood, or Charity Hospital misunderstood. A nurse asked Dolores how tall she was when admitted for a knee injury.

"Eight two, said the 14-year-old Negro girl.

She meant 82 inches. The hospital split the digits between feet and inches and came up with what looked like the world's tallest woman.

She isn't but she still stretches over a good part of two hospital beds — a long distance to cover in 14 years.

WORLD'S TALLEST GIRL.—Charity hospital doctors in New Orleans believe that 14-year-old Dolores Ann Pullard is worthy of the title, "world's tallest girl." The teen-ager stands 8 feet, 2 inches and is still growing. She injured her knee playing basketball and was taken to Charity.—UPI Telephoto.

Hospital Wants To Study Girl Who Is 8 Feet Tall

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Unofficial spokesmen at Charity hospital here expressed the hope last week that a 14-year-old girl, now 8 feet 2 inches tall and still growing, will remain at the hospital after a knee injury heals so she can be studied by experts to determine the cause of her unusual size.

Delores Pullard says she liked being able to score 40 to 50 points a game for her school's girl basketball team, but thinks she's grown enough.

At 14, Delores is 8 feet 2, and she's been growing at the rate of 9 inches a year since she was 11. Doctors at Charity hospital here say there's no reason to believe she won't keep growing.

One doctor says as far as he knows, she's already the tallest girl in the world.

The 278-pound girl, who uses a specially-constructed hospital bed, said no one in her little home town of DeQuincy seemed to give her size a second thought.

"No one at school kids me about it," she said. But when she arrived at the hospital for treatment of a minor knee injury suffered in a basketball game, she said the doctors made a fuss over her.

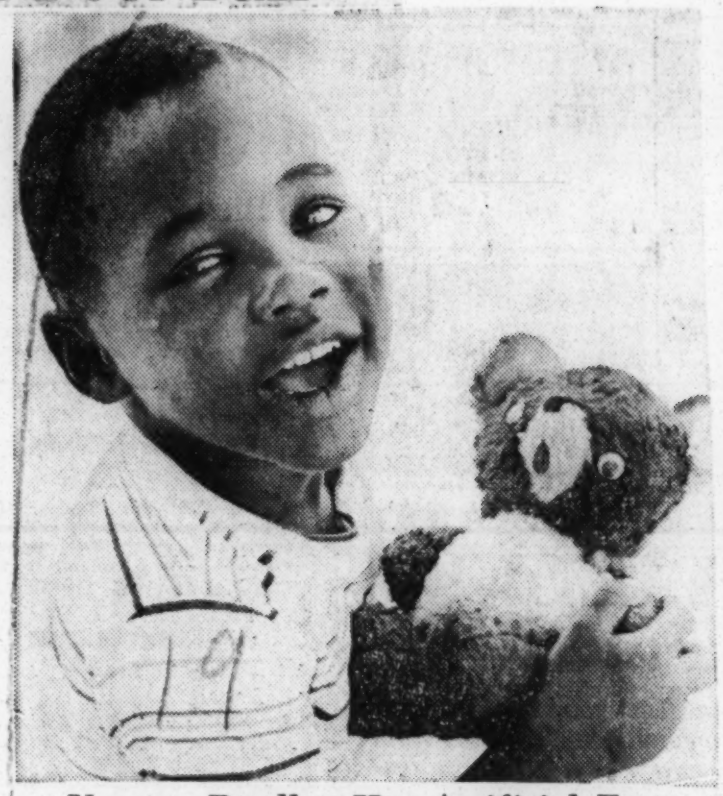
Unofficial spokesmen at the hospital said it is hoped Delores will stay after her knee heals, so she can be studied by experts to determine why she is so huge.

Her father, presently unemployed, is only 5-9 and her mother is 5-11. Delores has a 12-year-old brother and sisters aged five months, two years and eight years —all about average height.

Delores weighed 12 1-2 pounds at birth, her mother said, and at four was big enough for a 10-year-old. Delores said she has to get her size 18 shoes by mail order from Brooklyn. "But they are getting too small lately," she said.

She enjoys basketball, but complains the team doesn't let her get much exercise during the game.

"I just stand under the basket through the whole game," she said "When they throw me the ball, I put it through."



Vernon Bradley Has Artificial Eye

... one lost in accident was replaced

Boy Gets New 'Eye' Through Club's Aid

By EDNA WALLS
Herald Writer

Four-year-old Vernon Bradley has two eyes again, even though he can see out of only one them.

Vernon, who lives at 331 SW 7th Ave. in Homestead, lost his right eye a month ago when a rifle he and a neighbor child were playing with discharged accidentally.

Doctors at Jackson Memorial Hospital found his eye socket so badly damaged that no transplant of a living eye was possible.

A story of the accident in The Herald brought quick interest from Milton Fischer, chairman of the Redland District Lons' Club sight-saving committee.

Fischer found that the child's mother, Mrs. Hattie Bradley, a domestic worker, had no funds to pay for an artificial eye. He arranged for the Lions to underwrite the cost — as they do for many needy children with eye problems.

CANCER EPIDEMIC HITS AFRICA AREA

Children Die in 6 Months —Disease Is Confined to One Geographic Region

An epidemic of cancer is cutting a swath across the middle of the African continent.

The cancer is a particularly vicious lymphoma whose chief targets seem to be the jaws and abdominal organs of children between the ages of 3 and 8.

The tumors grow at a "fantastic rate," according to a report by two scientists in the March-April number of Cancer, the journal of the American Cancer Society. Victims usually die in four to six months, the report said.

What was said to be most remarkable about the cancer, however, was its extremely high incidence and its limited geographical distribution.

The lymphomas were found to constitute more than half of all malignant tumors seen in African children. By comparison, the incidence of that type of cancer in this country is only about 8 per cent, according to a United States Public Health Service survey published in 1959.

Called 'Lymphoma Belt'

Studies of the literature, private communications with physicians throughout Africa and personal experience with victims of the disease disclosed to the two scientists that the cancer was limited to a narrow region stretching diagonally northeast from northern Kenya to northern Nigeria.

So striking is this confinement—the disease is said to be unknown north and south of the region—that the scientists have named the area the "lymphoma belt."

Apparently no child living within the belt is safe from the disease by reason of tribal affiliation because the lymphomas were found among all tribes there and they even struck a 3-year-old Indian girl and a child of a white father and half-caste mother.

The scientists, Dr. Denis Burkitt of the Mulago Hospital in Kampala, Uganda, and Dr. Gregory T. O'Conor, now with the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., were frankly at a loss to explain these un-

usual findings.

They wrote, however, that the striking geographical distribution of the disease suggested that a local factor or factors such as a virus or other parasite or soil radioactivity might be involved.

Tumor Appears in Cattle

They called attention to the growing interest in a lymphoid tumor in cattle. This appears likely to be caused by a virus, as are similar cancers in chickens and mice.

The scientists suggested that a virus could be involved in the lymphoma among African children, lying quiescent until activated by some other environmental agent or triggering that other agent to convert a normal infected cell into a cancer.

Dr. O'Conor said in a telephone interview that these and other possibilities were being pursued by Dr. Burkitt in Uganda. The physician is also trying various chemical agents against the tumors but, to the best of Dr. O'Conor's knowledge, without significant success. The tumors respond well at first to the treatment but soon become worse and kill the victim in a matter of weeks.

"What's really important about this," Dr. O'Conor said, "is that we've got a unique opportunity to get new clues to the etiology [cause] of cancer.

"We know, for example, that there must be a reason for this limited distribution [of the disease]. The problem is to find out what that reason is, and we will have come closer to understanding cancer if we can."

Unusual Growth Of Girl, 14, Is Studied In N. O.

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Unofficial spokesmen at Charity Hospital here indicated last week that it is hoped that a 14-year-old girl, now 8 feet 2 inches tall 278 lbs, and still growing, will remain at the hospital after a knee injury heals so she can be studied by experts to determine the cause of her unusual size.

She has been growing at the rate of nine inches a year since she was 11. And there's no reason to believe she won't keep growing, doctors at Charity report.

Her father, presently unemployed, is only 5 feet 9 and her mother is 5 feet 11. Delores has a 12-year-old brother and sisters aged five months, two years and eight years - all about average height.

While she likes being able to score 40 to 50 points a game for her school's girl cage team, Delores thinks she has grown enough.

PUBLIC GETS PICTURE SUNDAY

Maude Daniel Chapter Is Lone Agency To Aid Retarded Young

Statistics reveal that out of every 100,000 children born, 700 have heart disease, 45 are blind, 60 are polio disabled, 1,050 are cerebral palsied, but the greatest number (3,000) are mentally retarded.

While the mentally ill are those whose sound minds have deteriorated, the mentally retarded are different, in that the victims suffered from a crippling of the brain, which may never develop to its fullest capacity.

But the mentally retarded child has a need for love and understanding, and care like the normal child, but more than the normal child, he needs a special kind of education and training.

According to the above figures, Atlanta, like other cities and towns, has a large number of children born mentally retarded, with Negro children being among those afflicted.

Unfortunately there is no state, city, or school supported institution in Atlanta operating for the sole purpose of providing this special education and training for Negro retarded children, but fortunately there is the Maude Daniel chapter of the Georgia Association for Retarded Children, seeking to aid these unfortunate children.

The Maude Daniel chapter was started to move toward the direction of doing something about this needed service and vast problem but this organization needs the concern and support of the Negro community.

The Maude Daniel chapter, Georgia Association for Retarded Children asks this question. If you had a retarded child, would you ignore it, neglect it, hide it, or would you give the child an education geared to his own abilities?

Incorporated and recognized by state and local governments, but not supported by public funds, this organization operates on a non-profit basis, seeks too: assist the slow and mentally retarded child, help the child's parents in meeting the problem, develops a better understanding of, and a more wholesome attitude toward mental retardation, and serve as a clearing house for information about the mentally retarded child. The operations are presently set up at the Bethlehem Center on the Carver campus.

In addition to operation funds, the Maude Daniel chapter of the Georgia Association for Retarded Children needs volunteer professionals to give of their time and skills in developing the mentally retarded child in personal care, education, and adjustment to living in society.

At present the small personnel staff has launched a program designed to establish an operating budget, expand its services, and awaken the interest and support of Negro Atlanta.

A mammoth tea Sunday, April 23 at the Westside Branch of the Y. W. C. A. is one effort in the direction of these goals. This affair, beginning at 4 p. m., will be given for the public for the purpose of selling the organization. Movie films will be shown at intervals.

The Maude Daniel chapter, Georgia Association for Retarded Children sends out this plea: If your child is retarded, let us help you. If not, won't you help us?

DRUG USED ON MEN AS CONTRACEPTIVE

Compound Taken Orally Said to Suppress Production of Sperm in 70 Days

By JOHN A. OSMUNDSEN

A scientist from the Cornell University School of Medicine has found a compound that appears to have promise as a cheap, safe oral contraceptive for men.

The drug has been tested on sixty volunteers in a penitentiary and is undergoing practical evaluation at hospitals here and in oLs Angeles.

The penitentiary studies showed that the drug—a bis-(dichloroacetyl) diamine—completely surpressed sperm production within seventy days when about a gram of it was taken daily. No loss of virility was noted.

Full recovery of fertility was found to occur within roughly 100 days after the drug was withdrawn.

The scientist who reported these findings at a meeting of the American Association of Anatomists in Chicago earlier this week and discussed them in an interview here yesterday was Dr. John MacLeod of Cornell's department of anatomy.

Scientist Encouraged

Dr. MacLeod was encouraged over the potential of the compound as an oral contraceptive for men but just an enthusiastic over the help it could give him in this studies of male fertility. He said that studies he could now perform with the drug might help him determine the causes of infertility.

The drug—Dr. MacLeod calls it "the 18 compound" after the catalogue number given it by the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, which makes it—has not yet produced any side effects more serious than flatuence and slight dizziness early in the course of its administration and an enhancement of the effects of alcohol.

"We will probably find more as we study the drug further," he said, "and this would be my only objection to its wide use as an oral contraceptive right now."

Dr. MacLeod said that the penitentiary inmates had taken the drug for eight months and showed no serious or lasting effects.

Effects Are Outlined

The compound was one of a new class developed as amebicides, drugs for killing amoebae as bacteriocides kill bacteria. Dr. MacLeod said that the compounds were found to produce the following effects:

In fourteen to twenty-one days, abnormally shaped sperm begin to appear. Then spermatids and other immature germ cells in distorted forms are evident in the seminal fluid.

After about fifty days there is a precipitous drop in the number of sperm and a severe reduction in their motility. Twenty days later there are virtually no cells whatever in the seminal fluid, resulting in a state of complete sterility.

CERTIFICATES) BIRTH
) DEATH

NYC Leads Nation With 'New Year's Resolution'

Halts racial listing on birth forms

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-7-61

NEW YORK — The nation's most progressive New Year's resolution was made by the City of New York which, starting with 1961, will no longer designate race on birth certificates.

New York becomes the first city in the nation to take such a step. Later this year, the city will also halt the practice of designating race on death certificates.

The decision came as the end of a long battle by civil rights and social welfare to eliminate the racial data. They said such listings contributed to discrimination against minorities.

The move was announced by Dr. Leona Baumgartner, health commissioner. She said that although the racial designation would not appear on the face of the individual certificate, there would be such a listing on the back of the copy of the certificate.

This copy is kept in the department's confidential files and is not subject to either inspection or subpoena.

The information, Dr. Baumgartner said, is needed by public health workers, sociologists, city planners and other specialists. They are used, she said, in judging the special needs of minorities in New York.

ROY WILKINS, NAACP executive secretary, said the change is "a satisfactory solution that would appear fair to all concerned.

"It answers any objections that scientists or statisticians may have had to eliminating information about race or color," he said.

Reaction among **Urban** League officials was mixed. Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, said the change was "an improvement, but still a violation of principle."

He said a "standing threat to colored welfare" exists as long as there are any racial records anywhere.

On the other hand, Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the **New York** Urban League, said:

"This strikes me as a happy medium. It eliminates the possibility of misuse of racial information but leaves it available for the planners who desperately need it in their work."

* * *

HIGH COSTS will prohibit the changing of any certificates already issued with race data on them, the health department said. Dr. Baumgartner noted, however, that since 1936, certificates that were issued had no reference to race on them.

As present law stands in New York, physicians and midwives attending at births must file birth certificates within 48 hours. These must list the race of the parents.

9 STATES INCREASE JOBLESS PAY RATE

Maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits were raised during 1960 in nine States (Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming), the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

SEPTEMBER DEC

DR. CLIFTON O. DUMMETT

19b 1961

ALABAMA

DR. CLIFTON O. DUMMETT

V. A. DENTAL DIRECTOR

Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, director of Dental Division, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama is scheduled to direct the scientific dental clinics when the the Jefferson County Dental Study Club sponsors the annual meeting of the Alabama Dental Society in this city October 9, 10, and 11.

Dr. Dummett announced that the four day meeting will emphasize lectures and clinics in the field of preventive dentistry, restorative dentistry, oral surgery, and prosthetic dentistry. The scientific clinics will be presided over by noteworthy experts in the field of dentistry that will come to the city for the occasion from Nashville, Tenn., Benton Harbour, Michigan, Atlanta, Georgia, Tuskegee, Alabama. Anniston, Alabama, and Gadsden, Alabama.

As a fellow of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Dr. Dumett completed studies in Public Health Administration and received the Master of Public Health degree iro mthe University of Michigan. He is a Diplomat of the American Board of Periodontology and the American Board of Oral Medicine. He was formerly director of Clinics, professor of Periodontics, dean and director of Dental Education, School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College, and has just completed his 12th year as Chief, Dental Service, Veteran's Administration Hospital Tuskegee, 9labama.

Dr. Dummett is a member of numerous scientific societies, and has published articles in journals of the United States and foreign countries.

MRS. FELICE SPEARS, sophomore nursing student at Tuskegee institute, was chosen "Miss Dental Perfection" by five dental panelists at the institute and at Tuskegee VA hospital. She won out over nine finalists from a group of 169 nursing students. Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental service at the VA hospital, initiated the project "to stimulate people toward better dental health."

Injunction Issued Against Jacksons As Practicing Dentists

The Jefferson County Circuit Court issued an injunction decree, Tuesday, January 17, forbidding two brothers, identified as Roy J. Jackson, of 108-H West 9th Avenue, and Emmitt B. Jackson, of 1521 West 2nd Avenue, to "practice as practicing dentists and dental hygienists" and operate a business as "Jackson's Dental Laboratory", Room 310 Masonic Temple Building, it was learned.

According to records, Circuit Judge J. Edgar Bowron, presiding at a hearing, ordered County Circuit Solicitor Emmet Perry to file a petition enjoining the Jackson brothers from "practicing these professions and oust them as intruders in these professions."

Court records also show that the defendants appeared in court and confessed that they had "publicly held themselves and identified themselves as practicing dentists and dental hygienists".

Action was taken when the Board of Dental Examiners, State of Alabama, through Dr. Hyatt Hagan, as a member, and Dr. W. A. Smith, board secretary, filed the complaint for an injunction against the Jacksons, the solicitor's office disclosed.

Attorney Peter A. Hall was identified on record as representing counsel for the Jackson brothers in the court proceedings.

DENTAL HEALTH WEEK POSTER CONTEST WINNERS—Left to right: Wayne Walker, first grade, first place winner in the First Division; Lucile Terry, second place, second place winner, First Davision; Angelo White, 8th grade, first place winner in the second division and Geneva Smart, third place winner. First Division, all of Praco High School. Not shown on the picture, Edward Stevens, Center Street School, second place, Second Division.

Jeffcho Dental Study Club Awards Dental Week Prizes

The Jefferson County Dental Study Club last week awarded prizes to the winners of the Children National Dental Health Week Poster Contest, Praco High School, of which Prof. Thomas Shaw is the principal, took top places in the contest. The school placed winners in the First Division (grades 1-4) and a winner of first place in the Second Division (grades 5-8).

Winner of first place in the First Division was Billie Wayne Watkins, grade 1; Lucille Terry, second place, grade 2; Geneva Smart, third place. Winner of first place in the Second Division was Angelo White, grade 6. Edward Stevens of Second Street School won second place. Third place was forfeited. An alternate is to be named.

Cash prizes awarded were $5, first place; $3, second place, and $2 third place.

Contest judges were Sister Phillip Marie Holy Family Hospital; Robert Vann, Western High School; Miss Mary Elizabeth Butler, Thomas School.

Dr. R. M. Howard served as chairman of the Poster Contest Committee; Walter Floyd health educator for the Jefferson County Department of Health, assisted with the promotion.

Meantime, Dr. Howard said: "Students from all over Jefferson County competed and the six winners were chosen from among approximately 150 Poster Contest entries."

Dr. John W. Nixon is president of the Jefferson County Dental Study Club.

"MISS DENTAL PERFECTION" —TUSKEGEE INSTITUE, Ala. — Mrs. Felice Spears, sophomore nursing student at Tuskegee Institute, was chosen "Miss Dental Perfection" by five dental panelists at Tuskegee Institute and the Tuskegee VA Hospital. She won out over nine finalists from a group of 169 nursing students. Dr. Clifton O. Dummett chief of dental service at Tuskegee VA Hospital initiated the project "to stimulate people toward better dental health."

Tuskegee Inst. Expected To Be Picked By Ala. Dental Society

ANNUAL SESSION NOW UNDERWAY IN BIG WAY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Tuskegee Institute is expected to be picked by the Alabama Dental Society, currently in session at the the Wenonah State Vocational and Technical School, as the ADS' 1962 convention site.

The ADS opened its 42nd annual meeting with registration last Sunday at the A. G. Gaston Building and were entertained at a cocktail party Sunday night, Oct. 8 at the Walters and Bellman's Club. A cross cut of Birmingham's top status leaders, together with those in the allied medical arts, were in attendance.

Dr. P. W. Goode, of Mobile president of the ADS, said he did not expect to deliver a formal "State of Dentistry Message". He said that he would merely emphasize the need of perpetuating the state dental society, stimulating healthy professional growth and keeping the organization on an even keel with the advancements in dentistry.

Among the early arriving delegates were C. O. Dummett of the Tuskegee VA Hospital; Dr D. V. Jemison, Jr., Dothan, who is president of the Renaissance Club; Dr. Gordon A. Rodgers, Jr., of Anniston; Dr. W. L. Russell of Mobile and Dr. J. H. Williams of Selma.

Prof. W. Dewey Branch, principal of J. S. Abrams High School in Bessemer; Atty. and Mrs. Arthur D. Shores and Atty. J. Mason Davis were among those spotted at the cocktail party

The Jefferson County Dental Study Club of which Dr. B. M. Jefferson is the president was scheduled to be host to the visiting dentists at a barbecue party scheduled for 6:30 Tuesday evening, Oct., 10 at the Sunset Strip Club in Powderly.

The annual busines meeting is set for 9::30 Wednesday morning.

Dr. J. B. Singleton, of Nashville, Tenn., president of the National Dental Association, was scheduled to deliver the featured speech at the first annual E. T. Belaw and T. W. Tobin Memorial Banquet Monday night.

There are approximately 14 members of the ADS in the Jefferson county area The ADS represents approximately 39 dentists in Alabama.

There was no indication from the ADS leadership that any resolutions would be adopted by the organization. Nor was there any hint that the organization would initiate any projects designed to get more dentists trained and to attract more dentists to Alabama.

The Women's Auxiliary of the ADS and the Alabama Association of Dental Hygiensts were meeting concurrently with the Alabama Dental Society.

Most of the visiting delegates had reservations at the A. G. Gaston Lounge.

19b 1961

D.C.

Interracial Dentists To View Post-Graduate Telecast Here

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta Ga
Sat. 4-22-61 P.1

WASHINGTON—On Wednesday evening, April 26, members of the National Dental Association and the American Dental Association will witness an important achievement in postgraduate dental education as announced by Dr. William K. Elliott, president, National Dental Association

Television dental clinics, the first national closed-circuit telecast in the dental profession presented by the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry in consultation with the American Dental Association.

The telecast will show "live" clinics and discussions of key procedures in dental practice, by a distinguished group of clinicians from several universities.

Six southern cities: Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Miami and New Orleans for the first time will have dentists of both races in attendance.

In Atlanta the same hotel that barred Negroes from the Georgia State Dental meeting lifted this ban at the demand of Proctor and Gamble, Division of Dental Research, sponsors of this clinic.

Only in New Orleans and Houston was it necessary to change hotels. In Houston it will be viewed from the Music Hall and in New Orleans from the Masonic Temple.

It is hoped and expected that this initial step will lead to a continued close cooperation on a professional level between the two new separated groups.

This Television Dental Clinic will make a significant development in the annals of dentistry.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Atlanta Dentists Fighting Bias

ATLANTA, Ga.—Another Atlanta Negro group — this time the dentists—has joined in the visible demonstration fight against bias here.

On two days Negro dentists picketed sessions of the annual Thomas P. Hinman Dental Meeting, a meet attended by some 1,500 white dentists from the Southeast.

The Negro dentists, eight of them on one day, and two more joined by four women on the next day, marched in front of Atlanta's Municipal Auditorium where the meetings were being held, carying signs telling their complaints.

Some of them read: "Scientific Knowledge Is For All Humans—Do Not Subject to Bias"; "Can

THE MEETING was restricted to members of the Fifth District Dental Society, a unit of the American Dental Association.

It has no Negro members, although several Negro dentists have applied for membership.

A dentist in Georgia can only become an ADA member if he belongs to a district or state association. The ADA has some Negro members in other states. Georgia Negroes have tried to join.

The pickets included top leaders of the North Georgia Dental Society, a Negro organization, headed by Dr. H. W. Robinson, president.

■

OTHERS WERE; Drs. Harvey Smith, W. B. Shropshire, C. Miles Smith, E. C. Boddie, E. Earl Richards and A. V. Cohen.

The Courier has learned that the orderly picketing may be the prelude to court action to open the doors of the so-called "private" organization to Negro dentists. This indication came from a reliable source.

There is a similar suit now pending in Federal Court in North Carolina, where Dr. Reginald A. Hawkins has sued for admission to the Old North State Dental Society, an all-white body.

8 dentists picket Ga. conference

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — Eight colored dentists last week picketed a Municipal Auditorium session of the annual Thomas P. Hinman Dental Meeting, attended by some 1,500 white dentists from all over the Southeast and reportedly restricted to members of the American Dental Association.

Pickets— carrying signs with such messages as "Must men of science be color - blind?" and "Chicago Mid - Winter Meeting, Yes; Atlanta Mid - Winter Meeting, No"— included Dr. H. W. Robinson of Atlanta, president of the North Georgia Dental Society, a colored group.

Dr. Arthur E. Anderson, general chairman of the Hinman dental meeting, said colored dentists "10 days or two weeks ago" applied to him and Dr. Charles H. Smith, president of the Fifth District Dental Society, for admission to the four - day meeting here. The Fifth District Society sponsors the annual Hinman meeting.

DR. ANDERSON said sessions "were not segregated but were open by regulation only to ADA members."

He added that some white dentists had been turned away because they did not hold ADA membership.

A Georgia dentist can become an ADA member only through his district and state associations.

One of the pickets, Atlanta dentist C. Miles Smith, said the Negro dental unit had applied unsuccessfully in 1958 to become members of the all-white Georgia Northern District Dental Society.

Dentists Meet To End Today

State Group To Hear Pres. Shropshire

Atlanta Daily World

The four-day session of the annual meeting of the Georgia Dental Society will hit its climax here today with the address by its president, Dr. William B. Shropshire of Atlanta. This 23rd session is convening at the Waluhaje Apartments with the North Georgia Dental Society acting as host.

Twelve fellow dentists, including two Atlantans, were honored at a banquet Monday night with Dr. W K. Elliott of Huntington, W. Va. and president of the National Dental Society, delivering the main address. Dr. Elliott spoke of, and offered advise to the organization's efforts to merge with the local white dental organization as a step toward membership in the American Dental Society.

Dr. Elliott lauded the Georgia Dental Society for paying tribute to outstanding members of its organization. Those honored were: Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Sr., Savannah; Dr. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta; Dr. B. H. Antanson, Griffin; Dr. Albert B. Cooper, Atlanta; Dr. E. D. Hamilton, Albany; Dr. D. T. Walker, Macon; Dr. J. F. Cheevers, Albany; Dr. Walter D. Brown, Newnan; Dr. George B. Warren, Atlanta, and posthumous to Drs. William Burney, M. L. Waite and J. H. Ellis.

Tuesday was confined to a series of lectures and clinics at convention headquarters. The Georgia dentists heard a lecture from Dr. Paul Wehner, professor of Prosthetics at Emory University.

Today the Negro dentist organization will hear the president's message, and elect new officers.

Reelect Jones Dental Group As Head Of

Dr. S. P. Jones last week was installed for a second term as president of the Lincoln Dental society during a banquet held at the Meadows.

It marked the first time in the organization's history that the president was reelected to that office.

Master of ceremonies during the installation banquet was Dr. J. C. Wallace who was introduced by Dr. A. Mackel. The society's annual key award was presented to Dr. Henry Goss by Dr. L. A. Haywood. A cocktail party preceded the banquet.

Other officers installed were, Dr. P. V. Campbell, vice-president; Dr. A. M. Pratt, secretary; Dr. J. Buckner, assistant secretary; Dr. W. Benson, treasurer, Dr. C. Jones, custodian and Dr. E. C. Small, historian.

Ex-Dentist Tops in Sales For Investors

NEW YORK CITY — A Negro dentist who became a mutual fund sales representative after partial blindness cut short his flourishing practice, out-performed all but one of the 4,000 sales representatives of Investors Planning Corporation of America in the firm's recent sales contest.

Dr. Oglesby

He is Dr. Harold C. Oglesby, 40, who has produced close to $1,000,000 in volume since joining the big mutual fund sales organization in July, 1958.

"The D.D.S. after Dr. Oglesby's name stands for Doctor of Dental Surgery," says I. P. C. president Walter Benedick, "but at our office it means 'Dynamic and Dedicated Salesman'."

Dr. Oglesby would probably still be rendering dental service in his native South Carolina had not a serious eye affliction brought an abrupt end to his career in 1955.

Dr. Oglesby's brilliant sales record has brought him supervisory status at I. P. C., with responsibility for six salesmen that he personally recruited. It also has earned him election to the Bonus Club, the company's group of top monthly producers, no less than 17 times.

Racial bars lowered for televised dental clinic

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Dec 4-29-6[illegible]
P 11

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — The first nationally televised, closed-circuit dental clinic will originate from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry Wednesday.

For the first time in history, dentists of both races will meet together for the postgraduate session in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Memphis, Miami and New Orleans.

In Atlanta, the same hotel that barred colored persons from the Georgia State Dental meeting lifted its ban at the demand of Proctor and Gamble, Division of Dental Research, sponsors of the clinic.

* * *

ONLY IN New Orleans and Houston was it necessary to change hotels. In Houston, the telecast will be viewed from the Music Hall, and in New Orleans, from the Masonic Temple.

The clinic will include demonstrations and discussions of key procedures in dental practices by a distinguished group of clinicians from several universities.

DR. WM. K. ELLIOTT

TOP - RANKING DENTAL HYGIENISTS of Meharry's Class of '61 are pictured with Mrs. Elzer Chandler, right, acting director of the Division of Dental Hygiene, an auxiliary of Meharry Medical College's School of Dentistry, during their recent capping ceremony. Left to right are Misses Phyllis Braxton of Columbus, Ohio and Celestine Betts of St. Louis, Mo.

Old Dominion Dentists Close 48th Annual Meet

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — The Old Dominion State Dental Society ended its 48th annual session here last week.

12-13-61

After two days of outstanding clinics featuring outstanding seminarians in preventive dentistry, oral surgery and oral medicine, the group elected Dr. E. T. Ragland as its next president, succeeding Dr. W. S. Clayton of Roanoke.

Dr. Newman Taylor of Alexandria was elected president-elect. Dr. O. E. Dabney of Newport News was elected sergeant-at-arms.

Va. 1:10

DR. GEORGE E. Jackson of Lynchburg was elected vice president, Dr. Phillip Wyatt of Fredericksburg, treasurer; Dr. Ford T. Johnson, of Richmond re - elected secretary, Dr. John Chiles Staunton of Portsmouth elected historian, and Dr. Lord Cecil Rhoades elected historian. Dr. F. M. Foster of Richmond was chosen public relations officer.

In addition to being elected treasurer, Dr. Wyatt was chosen as Virginia's representative to the National Dental Association for "dentist of the year."

The national organization will meet in Washington August 6-10.

MIKE GORMAN
Mental Health Speaker

DR. MATHEW ROSS
Psychiatric Leader

Mental Health Conference Scheduled For Birmingham

Alabama political and civic leaders will get expert views on answers to one of the nation's leading health problem, mental illness, in a conference at Birmingham Feb. 16-17.

The Legislative Committee of the Alabama Association for Mental Health has issued approximately 275 invitations to a conference on the "Answers to Mental Illness."

Attending the conference will be members of the Alabama State Legislature, probate judges, mental health workers and guests.

Dr. Mathew Ross of Washington, D.C., medical director of the 15,000-member American Psychiatric Association, will sketch the nation's needs in professional personnel and discuss costs involved in treatment of mental illnesses.

OPENING LUNCHEON

Dr. Ross will speak at an opening luncheon Feb. 16.

Dr. Herman B. Snow, director of St. Lawrence State Hospital of Odgensburg, N.Y., and one of the country's leading exponents of the "open door" concept in operation of mental hospitals, will discuss some of its potentialities.

Dr. Gunnar Dybwad, executive director of the National Association for Retarded Children, New York City, will report on facilities and programs dealing with mental retardation.

Second day speakers are Dr. Maurice E. Linden, director of the Division of Mental Health, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Thaddeus P. Krush, clinical director for community services of the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute, Omaha, Nebr., and Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Linden will outline the role of community clinics and general hospitals in providing treatment for the mentally ill in their home towns. Dr. Krush will discuss rehabilitation of the recovering mental patient for re-entering his community. Gorman, who for many years has been a leader in the fight for better financial support to state mental hospitals, will give the final talk of the conference at a closing luncheon session.

ALABAMA DENTAL ASSISTANTS AND HYGIENISTS ASSOCIATION DELEGATES — Left to right: Mrs. M. L. Davis, Birmingham; Mrs. Dorothy Pearson, Birmingham; Mrs. Lucy Hopson, Selma; Mrs. Ruthie H. Black, Birmingham; Miss Myra Pugh, Birmingham; Mrs. Lois J. Williams, Birmingham; Thomas Wrenn, Birmingham; Mrs. Irene Crawford, Birmingham; Mrs. Marie Foster, president, Selma; Mrs. Nettie Clayton, Birmingham; Mrs. Era Louise Davis, Birmingham and Mrs. Bernice Gilliam, Birmingham.

The Dental Assistants and Hygienist held their annual convention concurrently with the 42nd annual convention of the Alabama Dental Society which convened at the Wenonah State Vocational Technical School, Oct. 8-11.

Senate Gets Humphrey Bill For New Freedmen's Hospital

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) yesterday introduced his bill to authorize a new 850-bed Freedmen's Hospital to be merged with Howard University.

Humphrey, who inspected the present Freedmen's Hospital two weeks ago, told the Senate yesterday it is a "national disgrace."

He said the hospital, built 100 years ago and operated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare," is a shocking example of executive irresponsibility and congressional neglect."

He said physical conditions there have deteriorated to the point where "condemnation of the main building should begin immediately."

The hospital, he said, "is obsolete, outmoded and uneconomical in every respect."

House Has Similar Bill

Humphrey's bill is similar to one reported favorably last week by the House Education and Labor Committee except that the House bill calls for a new structure to house only 500 beds.

Humphrey said that neither 500 nor 850 beds would be wholly adequate, but plugged for the larger number.

He said that much outstanding research in many medical fields is being conducted at Freedmen's, but under conditions that made him wince. He was also critical of the lack of space and facilities for both medical and psychiatric patients.

Humphrey Praises Staff

He paid "special tribute"to the medical and administrative staffs of the hospital, "skilled and dedicated people doing an amazing job with meager tools . . ."

Humphrey said that more than half the Nation's Negro medical personnel—doctors, nurses and technicians—were trained at Howard University, for which Freedmen's has been a teaching hospital. Substantial numbers of medical personnel from South America, Africa and the Caribbean area, also have been trained there, he said.

The hospital is financed by direct HEW appropriations, the Howard University College of Medicine, the District of Columbia, and patients. Non-indigent patients pay $18 a day for ward service and $21 for "so-called private room" service, Humphrey said. He called it a "high-priced dump."

Humphrey said such conditions would not be allowed to exist were Freedmen's anything but a hospital operated largely by and for Negroes. He called this "rank discrimination."

Freedmen's Squalor Hit By Senator

By Thomas Wolfe
Staff Reporter

Shocked by what he saw in a surprise tour, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) yesterday called conditions at Freedmen's Hospital "a national disgrace," "an outrage," and "more primitive than anything I've ever seen except for some of the hospitals for the Indians in Minnesota."

Because Freedmen's is primarily for Negroes, he charged in an interview, the hospital has been allowed to wallow in "obsolescence and deterioration."

"Freedmen's," he said, "should receive foreign aid."

What he read and heard about Freedmen's prompted the peppery Assistant Majority Leader of the Senate to tour the place virtually unannounced—he gave only half an hour's notice.

Inventory of Squalor

What he and an aide saw, he said, turned their note-taking into an inventory of squalor:

- Garbage, patients and laundry moving down the same halls, because of lack of any other facilities.
- Garbage and dirty linen accumulating in a laboratory. Thirty to 40 patients in one ward with just two washbowls, two toilet bowls—and no privacy.
- Doctors and nurses forced to use a basement locker room "which no boiler factory could tolerate — the union would walk out on strike."
- "A shock treatment room that wouldn't make a good broom closet. . . . A totally inadequate (post-surgery) recovery room. . . . A lunchroom barely 20-by20 which all the nurses and doctors must use. . . ."
- X-ray facilities so crowded that the radiologist risks radiation poisoning because his office is in the same room as his equipment.

"Shocked and Aghast"

Humphrey said the hospital is a firetrap, to boot, and should be condemned: "If the District Commissioners were doing their job, they would have condemn already."

"The situation is ridiculous. I was shocked and aghast," said the Senator, a former mayor of Minneapolis. "We need a new hospital and we need a new hospital and we need it now. We can't afford to waste time arguing over whether Howard University of the Government should run it."

The 50-year-old Freedmen's building is currently run by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A House Education subcommittee voted May 19 to build a new Freedmen's Hospital and transfer ownership to Howard. The bill must be considered by the full House Education Committee, probably next month.

Praises Hospital Staff

While heaping all the invectives of his considerable vocabulary upon Freedmen's facilities, Humphrey had nothing but the highest praise for the haspital's staff.

"This hospital has a great history and has made a valuable contribution to medicine, to medical training in particular," he said. "For the Government of the United States to permit it to be in such a state of obolescence and deterioration is a national disgrace."

"I'm going to talk to the President about this, and I am going before Congress about it," said Humphrey. "I'm going to be noisy about it, I'm going to be persistent about it, I'm going to be mean—and I'm going to get something done. I've declared war."

19d 1961

DR. HAROLD S. FLEMING
HOWARD UNIVERSITY

SERIES OF LECTURES AT
UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

Howard Professor To Lecture At Tokyo University

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A Howard university professor has accepted an invitation to deliver a week-long series of lectures at the University of Tokyo in November. He is Dr. Harold S. Fleming, professor of research in the College of Dentistry, who will speak on his studies of salivary glands. Dr. Fleming's lectures at the Japanese University begin November 21.

A specialist in dental research, Dr. Fleming has been conducting studies of salivary glands extracts since 1954. His lectures will deal with the relationship of salivary glands to the gonads (sex organs). Recent findings by Dr. Fleming indicate a relationship of the salivary glands to a hormone that stimulates the sex organs.

Fla Hospital Admits First Negro Patient

The Informer
Houston Texas
Sat 3-11-61

(ANP) -- The city-owned Mound Park Hospital was racially integrated last week with the admission of a Negro woman for treatment of varicose veins.

City and hospital officials said there were no incidents as Don Rece, administrator, helped Mrs Altamease Champman, 56 years old, register for a private room she is expected to occupy for about ten days.

The City Council decided to admit Negroes to Mound Park after a conference with City Manager George Armes and legal counsel.

The conference followed circulation of a petition by residents near the hospital to initiate an ordinance that would block proposed construction of a wing in Mound Park that had been approved by the council for Negroes.

HOSPITAL INTEGRATED

Bal Roy Times
Mon Mar 6

Negro Woman Is Admitted to Room in St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26 (AP)—The city-owned Mound Park Hospital was racially integrated today with the admission of a Negro woman for treatment of varicose veins.

City and hospital officials said there were no incidents as Don Rece, administrator, helped Mrs. Altamease Champman, 56 years old register for a private room she is expected to occupy for about ten days.

The City Council decided Friday to admit Negroes to Mound Park after a conference with City Manager George Armes and legal counsel.

The conference followed circulation of a petition by residents near the hospital to initiate an ordinance that would block proposed construction of a wing in Mound Park that had been approved by the council for Negroes.

Negro Nurse School Reinstatement Sought

The Florida Times-Union
P. 17
Sat 1-14-61

By BOB MURPHY, Times-Union Staff Writer

The Duval County Hospital Board, apparently marshaling support for a counterattack on the Budget Commission's decision to close Brewster-Duval School of Nursing, yesterday made the first move to get the Negro facility reinstated in the budget.

Clarence G. King Jr., chairman of the Hospital Board, denying the charges by individual commissioners that there is "an apparent lack of interest by all concerned" in continuing to operate the school, sent a letter to the Budget Commission outlining the board's position.

Jacksonville Fla

The Budget Commission late Thursday deleted the nursing school from budget consideration on the ground that the board's request for funds exceeded a $100,000 limitation set by the 1961 Legislature.

$100,000 Sum Asked

The board had asked for an appropriation of $100,000 plus the use of cash carry-overs amounting to $68,004.

The commission ruling was that the school should be granted only $100,000 for operating expenses.

Michael Wood, executive director of Duval Medical Center and a member representing the Hospital Board, read a letter from King at the Thursday budget session in which the chairman of the board advised that the school could not be successfully operated for $100,000.

19d 1961

GEORGIA

NOV. DEC

Desegregation Of Grady Hospital Asked

Dr. R. C. Bell and Dr. George C. Lawrence appeared before the Board of Commissioners of Fulton County and asked Thursday that the Fulton County Commissioners desegregate Grady Hospital facilities.

Dr. Bell indicated FFriday that he is writing Fred J. Turner, Fulton DeKalb Hospital Authority head to ask for a public hearing before the authority.

He stated that such a meeting be "as soon as possible to discuss certain conditions at Grady Hospital and Hughes Spalding Pavillion which represent a threat to the lives of many people of the Negro community."

Turner said that Negro physicians have made no formal request to him to desegregate hospital facilities. He said, "I will say with certainty that Negro patients are receiving the same fine treatment that is provided our white patients," Turner said, "I would oppose any change in this overall program unless I was certain the sick and unfortunate of our community would benefit by such change."

"As for the demands for complete desegregation of the hospital, I would be pretty hard to convince that the complete desegregation of all hospital facilitis and patients would be in the best interest of the patients," Turner said.

In reference to a request for training in medical technology for Negroes, Turner stated, "I would be more hopeful of that than some of the other things they talk about."

The hospital head further said that "we have never had a single application for a Negro to come here to intern or to serve his residency, as far as I know," he said.

Atlanta asked to drop bars Grady Hospital

ATLANTA — Dr. R. C. Bell, who said he represented a group of physicans and dentists, last week called for the desegregation of all facilities at Grady Hospital.

The dentist hinted in his request to the Fulton County Commission that his group will go to court if the issues cannot be settled "among ourselves."

JIM ALDREDGE, a member of the commission, promised to see what he could do toward that end.

Both Aldredge and the commission chairman, Carlyle Fraser, admitted the commission has no power over the hospital because it is under the control of Fulton - DeKalb Hospital Authority.

They explained the only way the commission can exercise any measure of control over Grady is through the appointment of members.

* * *

ALDREDGE TOLD Bell that he has appeared with colored groups before the authority before and stands ready to do so again with any group.

The dentist noted that 70 to 80 percent of the patients at Grady are colored. He said they are segregated in the wards, emergency rooms, operating rooms and even the morgue.

Dr. Bell said the group he represented was formed after a child was refused emergency treatment at Georgia Baptist Hospital.

HE SAID his group wanted qualified colored doctors and dentists on the staff membership at Grady, as well as desegregation of the hospital's radiology and technology schools.

Aldredge seemed surprised that the radiology and technd by dancer Pat Sydes, inger Freida Payne and

Atlanta medics battle jimcrow

ATLANTA — A determined assault on segregation at city - owned Grady Hospital is underway as local colored physicians demand integration of facilities.

The Atlanta Medical Association asks for admittance to full staff membership for all qualified colored physicians and dentists; also, acceptance of colored interns, residents, and technical students; desegregation of the nursing school and all facilities.

The NAACP is backing the doctors in this drive. James Gibson, executive secretary, told the Fulton - DeKalb Hospital Authority:

SEGREGATION INHIBITS and restricts the distribution of health services to both colored and white persons.

In addition to supporting the specific requests of the doctors, the NAACP also attacked the practice of finding out a person's color before sending an emergency ambulance and then sending such patients to jim crow emergency clinics.

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations also supported the request. The Council asked the hospital officials "to adopt and make known. . .a policy of accepting and giving equal consideration without regard to race to all applicants for staff positions at all levels of graduate training."

The Council asked further that this be done "in time for present senior medical students to have this information before the '(December) deadline for applying for the 1962-63 intern assignments."

The Hospital Authority referred the recommendations to the executive committee. Fred Turner is chairman.

Dr. R. G. Bell, a dentist, had asked that the Authority "not refer this matter to a committee for prolonged investigation and study."

50 Picket Grady for Integration

By BARBARA MILZ

Atlanta University System students Friday picketed Grady Memorial Hospital demanding integration of the county-supported facility.

About 50 marchers walked in silence back and forth on three sides of the building. The marchers wore printed signs bearing one of three messages.

The signs said: "Grady has 75 per cent Negro patients, 0 per cent Negro staff physicians, 0 per cent Negro interns, 0 per cent Negro board members. Why?"

"Disease and death know no race. Give the other one-third of Atlanta an equal chance to live."

"Forward Atlanta — Grady's policy is backward—speak out for Atlanta's health."

Pickets avoided the emergency entrance side of the hospital. In spite of picket lines, Negro patients continued to stream into the building.

Dr. R. C. Bell, Negro dentist who has been fighting for integration of the hospital and the addition of Negro staff members, residents and interns, said, "I hope the Federal Government and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will see fit to change its mind that it has no responsibility in this matter.

"I hope it will not be necessary to force the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as we had to force the Interstate Commerce Commission before they took action in the bus dispute."

Hospital officials made no comment on the picket lines but personnel noted there was no decrease in the number of Negro patients treated.

Directing the marchers were Dr. Bell, Charles A. Black, Morehouse College senior and chairman of the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, and James Gibson, Atlanta executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Fulton County commissioners promise hospital action

The Atlanta Inquirer A-9
Sat 12-23-61

ATLANTA — Members of the Atlanta student movement received a "definite promise of action" from the three Fulton County Commissioners if charges of discrimination and segregaiton at Grady Memorial Hospital are true.

Charles A. Black, chairman of the Committee On Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR) and Frank Smith, COAHR member, appeared before the Commissioners last week and asked them to reccommend changes in Grady and Hughes Spelding Hospitals' racial policy to the Fulton - DeKalb Hospital Authority.

Black told the commissioners that segregation at Grady Hospital meant "an unequal distribution of health services to the entire Atlanta community."

All three Commissioners agreed to study complaints made by several Atlanta groups "and to make recommendations if they find reason to do so."

* * *

MRS. WALTER PASCHAL, executive secretary of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, and Dr. R. C. Bell, a dentist, appeared with the students before the commissioners in a special meeting on Monday.

Bell has long been active in the fight against segregation at Grady Hospital, and joined a COAHR picket line at the hospital recently.

Black and Smith asked for "complete and immediate desegregation of all facilities" at the public, city owned hospital, admission to the hospital staff of qualified colored physicians, acceptance of colored residents, interns, and students, and inclusion of colored in Grady's medical and X-ray training programs.

Other discriminatory practices listed by the students were the lack of qualified colored persons on the Fulton-Dekalb Hospital Authority, and the maintenance of colored and white nursing schools.

* * *

THE STUDENT statement followed similiar requests by the Atlanta NAACP, the Atlanta Medical Association, the North Georgia Dental Society and numerous private citizens.

Grady Hospital is tax-supported, and from 70 to 80 per cent of its patients are colored. However, colored are segregated in its clinics, waiting rooms and wards.

Even though foreign physicians are admitted to practice at Grady, colored dentists and doctors are not.

The hospital even maintains separate emergency clinics for whites and colored and always determines the race of a patient before an ambulance is dispatched

2 Get Key Grady Hosp. Positions

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga 5/19/61

By HARMON G. PERRY

Grady Memorial Hospital has announced the promotion of a Negro staff nurse to the administrative position of assistant director of nursing, and the upgrading of another Negro nurse to relief assistant director of nursing service.

Miss Ernestine Kelsey, R. N. and 1954 graduate of the Grady School Of Nursing, assumed her new duties May 1 as the first Negro staffer to officially hold the position of Assistant Director of Nursing Service.

MISS KELSEY

Miss Kelsey, a native Atlantan, will be responsibile for the supervision of all graduate, student and practical nurses, aides and nursing attendants of area C and D during the 2:30 to to 11:00 p. m. hours.

Miss Kelsey lives at 955 Hubbard Street, and is a member of the Nursing School Alumni Association, Red Cross, the National League of Nurses, and the Rice Memorial Church.

Mrs. Bernice Banks, a 1933 graduate of the University Hospital Augusta, Georgia, has officially assumed the duties of Relief Assistant Director of Nursing Services in the same areas, and during the same hours as Miss Kelsey.

MRS. BANKS

Mrs. Banks too is a native Atlantan, residing at 900 Ira Street S. W. She is a member of the School Of Nursing Alumni Association, and a member of the Ariel Bowen Methodist Church.

OTHER GRADY NEWS

The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority has voted to establish a scholarship fund for Negro Nurses with the $3,627 legacy left the hospital by a deceased employee.

Mrs. Ada Gholston, a maid at Grady who died late last year at the age of 75, said in her will that she was leaving the money to the hospital because she had received such wonderful treatment there.

The annual "Honors Day" program for Negro student Nurses at Grady will be held May 26 in the hospital auditorium.

Miss Shirley Whitman, class of 1958 and chairman of the student nurses' Ways and Means Committee, will be in charge of the program.

The program will pay tribute to those outstanding student nurses of the past year, and will be presented awards by members of the faculty and other hospital personnel.

19d 1961

ILLINOIS

Negro Doctors Hit Hospital Racial Bars

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa. - 19d

Date 2-25-61

CHICAGO (ANP)—In a move to end what has been described as widespread hospital discrimination, 10 Negro physicians, last week, filed an anti-trust suit against 56 Chicago area hospitals and five medical and hospital organizations which the doctors charge bar Negroes from the medical staffs.

The action, brought under the Sherman-Clayton anti-trust law, seeks no damages.

It was filed by Atty. Charles P. Rippey in behalf of Dr. Robert G. Morris, Dr. N. O. Calloway, Dr. Audley R. Mamby, Dr. John W. Coleman, Dr. Charles Wren, Dr. Arthur G. Falls, Dr. C. L. Morton, Dr. George Shropshear, Dr. John Stanfield and Dr. Charles L. Williams.

Filed in Federal District court on behalf of "all Negro physicians in Cook county," the suit seeks to force the hospitals to lift the ban on the Negro physicians and Negro patients.

The defendant hospitals, the suit alleges, provide more than 75 per cent of the private hospital beds in the city.

IN ADDITION to the hospitals, the suit names as defendants the Chicago Hospital council, the Hospital Service corporation, operator of the Blue Cross hospitalization plan; the Illinois Medical Service, Inc., operator of the Blue Shield plan, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Illinois Hospital Association.

The action alleges that Negro physicians and patients have been boycotted since 1938, as part of monopolize the business of providing and paying for hospital services including the drugs, medicines, and other articles of commerce furnished as part of hospitals service.

The suit points out that the Negro population in Cook county has grown from approximately 273,000 in 1940 to approximately 800,000 in 1960, while the number of Negro physicians practicing in the county in the same period has dropped from 226 to 206.

■

SEVERAL OF the hospitals named in the suit have since denied the charges, contending they should not have been cited for discrimination.

R. T. Evans, executive director of the Chicago Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, said he could not understand why the medical-surgical plans were made part of the suit. Evans said neither Blue Cross nor Blue Shield discriminates in any way against Negroes or Negro physicians.

Dr. Whitfield Given Staff Promotion at Provident Hospital

Dr. L. A. Whitfield has been promoted to the post of senior attending physician at Provident Hospital in Chicago, Ill.

A member of the Provident staff for several years, Dr. Whitfield is a specialist in internal medicine and has conducted a successful practice

DR. WHITFIELD

in Chicago. He is rated one of the leading physicians in his field.

Dr. Whitfield completed his medical training at the University of Illinois following two years' study at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Whitfield is the son of Mrs. Evans and the late Rev. J. Q. Evans, 1106 17th St., Des Moines.

He is active in civic and education circles in Chicago and a constant visitor in Des Moines as guest of his mother. Dr. Whitfield accompanied her home from Chicago last week and spent a few days resting from his many activities.

New Medical Center To Stress Cancer Detection

Cancer killed 250,000 persons in America in 1960, but at least 65,000 of these deaths could have been prevented if the cancer had been discovered and treated at an early stage of the disease.

This startling statistic is one of the major reasons why Cancer Detection Service will be given considerable emphasis at the 200 Medical Building at 200 E. 75th st., which will hold Open House Sunday, Dec. 3, from 3-7 p.m.

Founders of this new medical center are Doctors Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck, Chauncey L. Morton, Maurice M. Shaw, Albert S. Spaulding, Harold W. Thatcher, Philip C. Williams and Andrew H. Jordan. Dr. Jordan is a dentist, the others are medical doctors.

DR. HAROLD THATCHER

DETECTION

According to the founders, the 200 Medical Building will offer complete facilities geared to the early detection of cancer, as well as for the general practice of medicine.

There is only one other Cancer Detection Service in Chicago.

The Cancer Detection Service will be in operation at the Open House as feature of the occasion. Scheduled by appointment, complete physical examination will include the accepted laboratory procedures essential to discovering early evidences of cancer.

Educational films of the American Cancer Society will be shown with appropriate question - answer - discussion periods for the benefit of the patient.

The important key to the cancer problem is the fact that cancers pass through a stage when they are confined to the tissue in which they began. It is at this stage that most cancers can be removed, and the patient cured.

However, it is essential that the cancer be discovered while it is in this stage if there is to be any real optimism about the patient's chance for recovery. Thus, the need for Cancer Detection Service becomes instantly understandable.

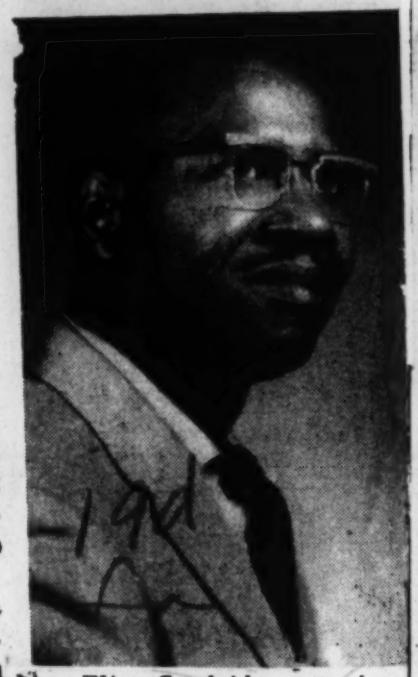
Periodic examination of persons who show any sign of symptoms is the only answer to the big question: How can we reduce the death rate by cancer?

Persons attending the Open House of the 200 Medical Building on December 3 will see first hand how this Cancer Detection Service operates and will learn its importance as a life saver.

19d 1961

LOUISIANA

Dr. Lloyd Thompson Is Named To Flint Staff



Dr. Lloyd W. Thompson has been appointed Surgical Resident at Flint-Goodridge Hospital, according to an announcement by C. C. Weil, Hospital Administrator.

Dr. Thompson earned his Medical Degree at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee and completed his internship at Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. Prior to his Flint-Goodridge appointment, he had been engaged in private practice for over ten years in Chattanooga, Tenn. He was Chief of Staff at Carver Hospital in Chattanooga for two years.

The new Surgical Resident is a native Orleanian. He completed his early education in local public schools, attended Gilbert Academy, and graduated from Xavier University. He also holds a degree from Tennessee State A & I University. Dr. Thompson is remembered locally for his athletic achievements. In the 1930's he received wide recognition as an outstanding track star. During his High School career, he won the High Jump Event in competition with top college athletes at the 1934 Tuskegee Relays. He continued as a sterling performer on the crack Xavier University Track Teams coached by Ralph Metcalfe, winning the National AAU High Jump Championship for two consecutive years.

Dr. Thompson holds membership in the National Medical Association; the Tennessee State Medical Society; the Mountain City Medical Society; and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is married to the former Juliette Owens of Smithville, Texas, and the father of two girls. Dr. Thompson said he is contemplating establishing practice in this area upon the completion of his Flint-Goodridge appointment.

Hospital Refuses Aid To Injured Year Old Tot

Are hospitals dedicated to principle of relieving suffering or are they cold-blooded, mercenary business enterprises?

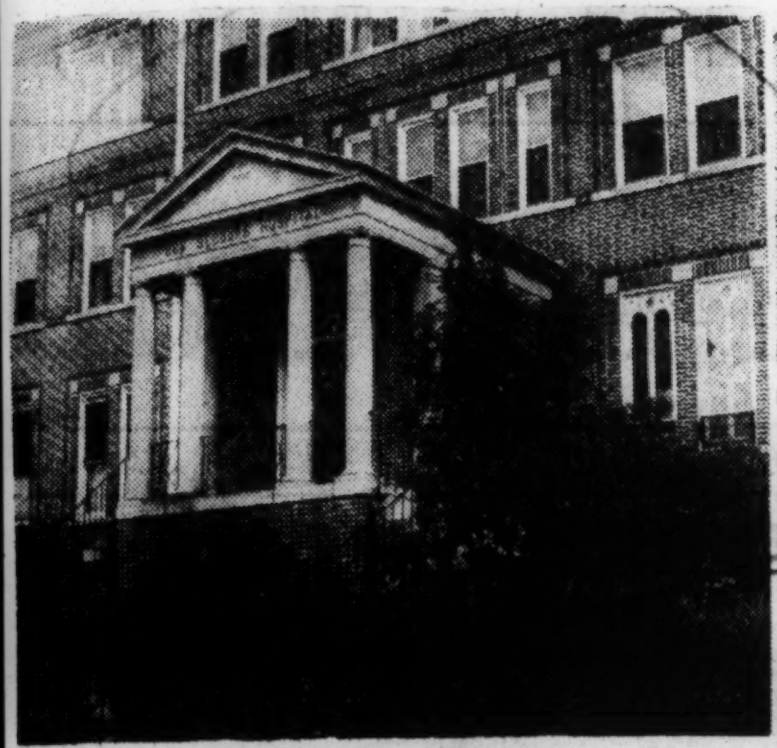
This was the question raised by Mrs. Ruby Francois, 7921 Monette Street, Bunche Village, Sunday, when a white hospital in the area refused to given even first aid treatment to her one-year-old son whose finger was nearly severed in an accident.

According to Mrs. Francois, the child, Willie Allen Francois, Jr., was playing at their residence while his father was mowing the lawn. The child ran and fell in the path of the electric mower and the whirling blades almost severed the index finger of his left hand.

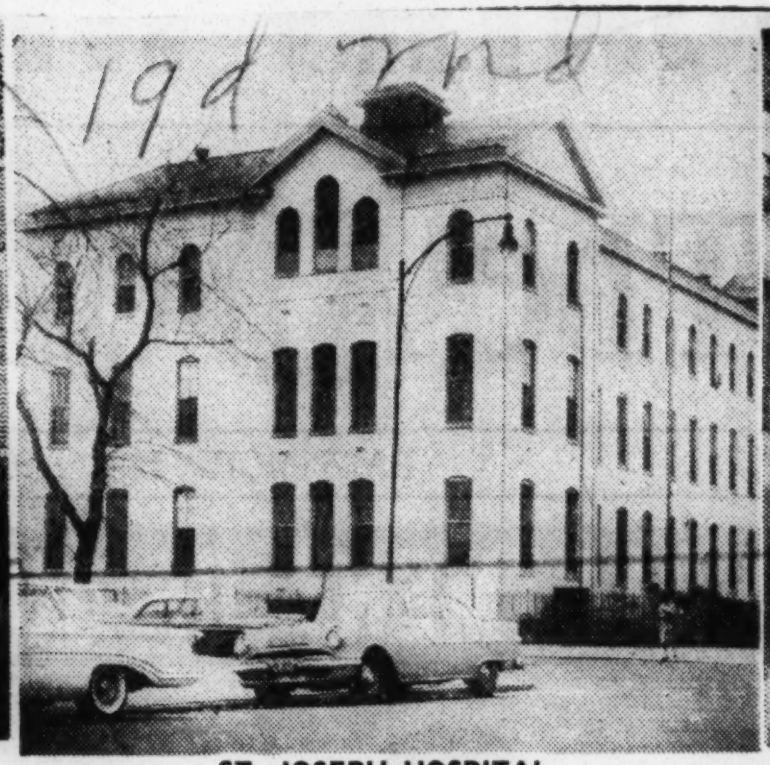
Mrs. Francois said she and her husband rushed the child to the Metairie Hospital, white, as the child's finger was bleeding profusely.

According to Mrs. Francois, two nurses at the desk made no effort to staunch the bleeding or render any type of first aid. Instead, they told her, "There's no doctor in this hospital; you'll have to take him somewhere else."

Mrs. Francois said she took the child to the Foundation Hospital where immediate and courteous treatment was rendered. So severe was the wound, Mrs. Francois said, it was necessary to perform an emergency operation on the child and to keep him there overnight. Mrs. Francois said she was allowed to remain there with her child.



BON SECOURS HOSPITAL



ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL

MERCY HOSPITAL

CATHOLIC HOSPITALS

Ward integration reported at 3 of 4

The AFRO-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

Three of Baltimore's four Catholic hospitals make all their facilities available to patients regardless of color.

They are St. Agnes at Wilkins and Caton Aves.; Bon Secours, 2025 W. Fayette St.; St. Joseph's, 1400 N. Caroline St.

The fourth, Mercy Hospital, Calvert St., says it intends to end discrimination when its new building is ready in 1962.

The AFRO made a door-to-door survey of the hospitals after the Americans For Democratic Action reported discrimination in all four hospitals.

• • •

PRIOR TO the survey, the AFRO talked with Sister Helen, administrator at St. Agnes Hospital who said:

"I don't understand your questioning us on our policy. There never has been any question about St. Agnes, old or new. All persons are admitted.

"We have 600 employees. They are people of all colors."

The AFRO visited the hospital on Thursday morning and found that the new hospital has colored patients in wards and private rooms. There are also many colored employees including nurses.

A telephone conference with Sister Anthonisius, administrator at Bon Secours, disclosed that all wards and private rooms are open to colored patients.

Sister Anthonisius said: 'We do employ colored help if they meet the requirements. When we hire, we do not know if the person is white or colored. There is no place for color on the application."

A visit to her office on Thursday morning revealed that two graduate nurses are colored. There are no colored employees. Applications are open to all.

• • •

THE ADMINISTRATOR said three colored patients are at the hospital now in private and semi - private rooms.

One is a mother who jumped from a window in a fire. Another is a child who received severe burns in a fire and a third is a patient who has a heart condition.

The graduate nurses received high honors and returned to their hometowns, Sister Anthonisius said.

ST. AGNES HOSPITAL

WHEN THE AFRO talked with Sister Mary Pierre, the administrator at St. Joseph Hospital, she said that all wards are "wide open" to all persons, but that they have no private rooms in the hospital.

She said: "All children are together in the children's ward. The school of nursing has colored students. We have colored technicians. We have no discrimination."

At the hospital on Thursday, the AFRO talked with an unidentified Sister selected from a group in the main hallway.

She said readily: "We have no discrimination here. We have 235 beds, colored nurses and about one - half of our 450 employees are colored.

"I don't know of any discrimination here."

Sister Mary Pierre was not available when the AFRO made the visit.

• • •

AT MERCY HOSPITAL, an AFRO reporter, at an earlier date, asked Sister Scholastica, the administrator, to comment on complaints from city firemen that they were victims of the hospital's discrimination policy when they were admitted for treatment.

She said: "At present, our cramped space does not permit us to alter existing policies.

"Right now, we hope our service will please patients more than our facilities, which are poor.

"Our major concern now is to make people well, despite this situation."

Originally, it was estimated that new Mercy Hospital would be ready by the spring of 1962, but the steel strike and delay caused by the federal grant to the hospital's application have forced the target date back to late 1962.

19d 1961

N.C.

Charlotte Hospital Ends Color Line On Its Staff

Journal & Guide 1/

Norfolk, Va.

5-6-61

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Dr. C. Warren Williams, a surgeon, and Dr. Emery L. Rann, a general practitioner, were admitted to the medical staff of Charlotte Rehabilitation Hospital last week.

Previously colored doctors in this area served only on the staff Good Samaritan Hospital, a colored institution.

THE TWO were among 13 doctors given membership on the medical staff at Rehabilitation last week. The hospital trustees as well as the medical staff approved the new members.

A week earlier the hospital announced that it would admit to its staff any doctor holding membership in the Mecklenburg County Medical Society.

CLINICIAN AT WORK—Capt. R. B. Lytle of the U. S. Navy (left), based at Camp Lejeune, N. C., explains a slide presentation to Dr. C. M. Cherry (center), Fayetteville, N. C., and Dr. F. A. Foster, Richmond, Va., at the recent fourth annual Dental Symposium at Durham, N. C. Captain Lytle appeared as one of the principal clinicians.

Latest Techniques Featured

Dentists Hold Durham Forum

DURHAM, N. C.—The Fourth annual Symposium of the Alexander Hunter Dental Society held here featured lectures and demonstrations on late techniques being used by the dental profession.

The meet, held at the Lincoln Hospital, featured scientific papers by three prominent dental clinicians and a paper on legal aspects relating to the profession.

The sessions drew nearly 50 practitioners from throughout North Carolina and points in Virginia.

CLINICIANS APPEARING on the one-day program included: Dr. Richard E. Richardson, associate professor, Department of Oral Diagnosis and Treatment Planning, University of North Carolina College of Dentistry, Chapel Hill, N. C., and Capt. R. B. Lytle, U. S. Navy, Camp Lejeune, N. C., and Dr. Luther Butler, a Greensboro, N. C. endodentist. C. C. Malone, Durham attorney, discussed "Professional Liability."

The meet was sponsored by the Durham Alexander Hunter Dental Society, headed by Dr. James M. Hubbard Sr.

Other officers and members included. Dr. Norman H. Cordice, secretary; Dr. Edward P. Norris, treasurer; Dr. Joseph E. Campbell, publicity chairman; Dr. James M. Hubbard Jr., program chairman; Drs. Thomas B. Bass, Vance W. Love, Stephen B. Thomas and J. C. Owens.

3 doctors protest hospital jim crow

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Three physicians held a series of conferences Monday with Federal officials on the problem of segregation and discrimination in hospitals in North Carolina built with U.S. funds.

The three North Carolinians were Drs. Hubert A. Eaton of Wilmington, William T. Armstrong of Rocky Mount and Charles D. Watts of Durham.

They met with Dr. Boisfeuillet Jones, special assistant to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for health and medical affairs.

Alanson W. Willcox, general counsel for HEW, and Allan Lesser, executive secretary to Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, sat in on the talks.

Dr. Eaton, spokesman for the group, declined to name other officials they had seen, but said they delivered an official protest made by the Old North State Medical Society.

The protests, he said, listed disadvantages accruing to [illegible] ministration of Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

He said the Society contends that under the prevailing policies colored patients are receiving inferior care in outmoded institutions.

Believed Second One In U. S.

Norfolk's Dental Hospital Slated For Early Opening

Journal and Guide

A dental hospital, described by its owner as the second health facility of this type in the entire United States, will be fully equipped and ready for operation about Sept. 1 at 501 E. Brambleton avenue.

According to Dr. Lord Cecil Rhodes, Norfolk-born dentist and former medical and dental research specialist, the only other dental hospital in the nation is a 50-bed establishment in Hollywood, catering to entertainment stars and other persons of means.

Norfolk Va.

HIS FIVE-BED hospital embodying his conclusions about adequate dental care, and his dream for a number of years, will serve all classes alike, according to Dr. Rhodes. A modern 50-by-32-foot two-story, air-conditioned brick, concrete and steel structure, the hospital is the first health facility to go up in central downtown redevelopment area.

Dr. Rhodes, a fixture at 620 Brewer street, beginning in 1956, has been practicing in his new first floor offices since early summer.

THE OFFICE and hospital building has birch and mahogany paneled walls, complete telephone and inter-communication and music system.

On the first floor are a waiting room, staff reception room, darkroom for developing x-ray film, and separate restroom facilities, along with three clustered rooms with dental chairs and other equipment for usual dental treatment and care. The grouping permits him to save time.

THE SECOND floor has an operating room similar to those found in conventional hospitals, five private rooms for patients, equipped with hospital beds, a diet kitchen, nurses' workroom and lounge.

Dr. Rhodes believes that a hospital stay averaging three days, with round-the-clock attention by nurses and some care by a physician and dentist, is necessary for the well-being of patients who have undergone extensive extractions, fitting of plates and surgery.

IN ADDITION to regular nurses, patients at the hospital will have the services of an anesthetist and a general technician during operations.

The 41-year-old dentist says that dental and medical research was his career goal even after he entered Howard University dental school in 1947.

Previously he had served in the Army as a medical and dental technician.

DR. RHODES was graduated from St. Joseph High School in Norfolk in 1937. He also has studied at Shaw University, the Universities of Iowa and Biarritz (France), Middlesex (Waltham, Mass.), and Meharry Medical colleges, the Howard university graduate school, department of pharmacology, the University of Michigan (physiology, medical college), the U. S. Department of Public Health, Chicago School of Nursing, and Beaumont General Hospital in El Paso, Texas.

He was graduated from Howard's school of dentistry in 1951. His post-graduate work has been at Harvard, Tuft School of Dental Medicine, Boston University School of Medicine, Northwestern Dental School, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, New York's Polyclinic Hospital, the American Academy of Implant Dentures and in other short courses.

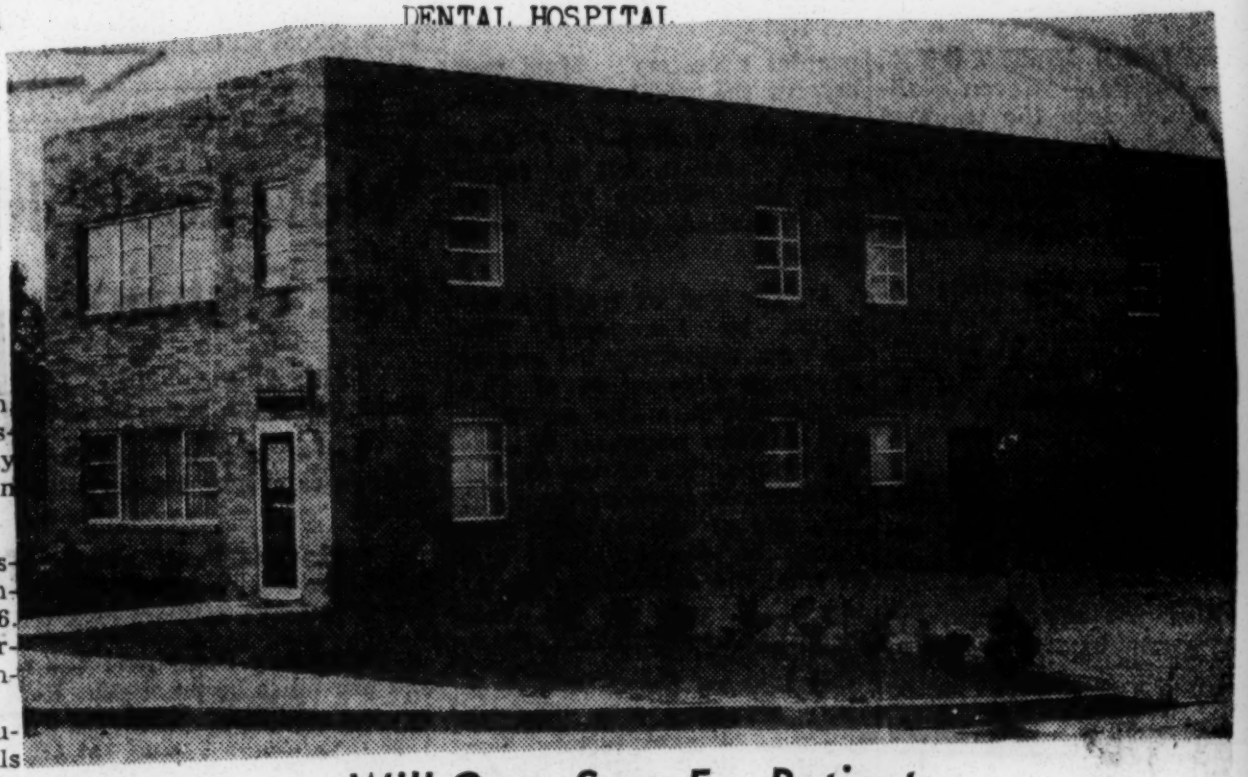
HE SERVED in the Portsmouth municipal dental clinic for four years, until 1956. He was licensed by the Virginia Board of Dental Examiners in 1955.

He has contributed to numerous professional journals on his studies and research in medicine and dentistry.

Dr. Rhodes lives with his wife of nine years, Mrs. Anna Louise Rhodes, and his mother, Mrs. Ella H. Rhodes. His father, L. C. Rhodes Sr., a former government employee, a graduate of Hampton, an architect and one-time teacher and father of football at Booker T. high school, died in 1959.

Dr. Rhodes is treasurer of Professional Associates, Inc., a group organized to build a Norfolk medical center; Old Dominion Dental Society assistant historian, and a member of the board of directors of Berkley Citizens Building and Loan Association, to which he was elected recently.

DENTAL HOSPITAL



Will Open Soon For Patients

This 50 by 32 building houses Norfolk's first and what is believed to be the nation's second dental hospital. It is located on E. Brambleton avenue on the northern edge of the central downtown redevelopment area.

DR. LORD CECIL RHODES
Advances New Idea

19e 1961

CONTROVERSY RAGES IN POLIO FIGHT

IS SALK OR SABIN VACCINE BETTER?

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

By ALTON BLAKESLEE

NEW YORK July 1 (AP) — Dr. Albert B. Sabin at 54 is gray-haired, suave, hard-working, often outspoken—and persistent. 1-21

His persistence, among other things, helped bring about an unusual endorsement this week from the American Medical Association for his kind of polio vaccine as the ultimate weapon against the crippling disease. Jun-22-61

Dr. Sabin has been arguing just that point for some 10 years while developing and testing his vaccine made of living but "tamed" polio viruses. And he's taken potshots on scientific points at the Salk vaccine made of killed polio vaccine.

Atlanta Ga.

THE RUSSIAN-born University of Cincinnati virologist got the Soviets so interested in his vaccine that they've immunized 80 million Russian citizens since 1958 with Russian-made Sabin vaccine. The Soviets say it works fine.

Millions more persons have swallowed his liquid vaccine in Czechoslovaka, Hungary, East Germany, Red China, Singapore and Mexico.

Sabin and similar oral vaccines also have been tested recently on a far smaller scale in the United States. But it's not yet available for general use in this country.

For Dr. Sabin, the AMA's action marks something of a turn-about.

He long has wanted to get his vaccine inside the door to vaccination because he believes it is more effective than others.

* * *

STATEMENTS and implications in the AMA report, on the other hand, brought a spirited defense of the Salk vaccine from Dr. Jonas E. Salk of Pittsburgh.

He objected to implications that the Salk vaccine would be abandoned in time, that vaccinated persons later should take the live vaccine even if they've had Salk vaccine. And he says all this might slam the door to promising future development of killed-virus vaccines for other diseases.

Neither Dr. Salk nor Dr. Sabin profits by a nickel from their vaccines. They don't collect any royalties.

The AMA did not question safety of either vaccine, or other live-virus vaccines.

Indeed, it urged continued, full use of Salk vaccine until and if something better comes along. Since 1955, shots of Salk vaccines have been given to more than half of all Americans. and to millions in naturally-invading virus in the vaccinated person's intestines, so he doesn't spread it to others. But he might spread the safe virus, in the vaccine, on to others.

* * *

DR. SALK maintains his vaccine, in proper strength, has kept people immune since it was first given seven years or more ago. And he insists it does help limit the spread of polio.

Salk vaccine was ready for practical use before Dr. Sabin had perfected his vaccine. It's credited with having saved many thousands of U. S. and other children from polio.

One reason for hesitancy in America about using live virus polio vaccines was that a couple of them backfired disastrously in the 1930s. Some children were paralyzed, or died.

* * *

ALL VIRUS experts agree there is much yet to learn about viruses and vaccines. They do see excellent chances of wiping out polio and other diseases—the key question is what is better or best.

The AMA report, said Dr. Spring, certainly agrees with that, and aspects can well change with new developments.

The search, says everyone involved, is to answer the question: "What's the best weapon?

Associated Press Wirephoto

DR. ALBERT B. SABIN
Developed Oral Polio Vaccine

Europe, England and elsewhere.

* * *

THE ISSUE raised by the AMA is, fundamentally, whether the live or killed vaccine can give the surest and longest individual protection, and do the most to stop the polio virus from spreading person to person.

Stopping the spread could virtually eliminate the disease.

The AMA report urged doctors to promote mass immunizing programs when live vaccine is ready.

Dr. Salk asked why they'd done this when the AMA hadn't gone so strongly for Salk vaccine in 1955. He said if it had, polio might have been wiped out by now.

The AMA Council on Drugs, which wrote the report, conceded it was highly unusual for the council to approve of a medication not yet available.

An AMA press spokesman said he thought it was released now because doctors hadn't been primed, informed enough and urged to mass-vaccinate with Salk vaccine, and this could avoid an embarrassing repetition with Sabin or Sabin-type vaccine.

* * *

THE COUNCIL examined all published evidence concerning Salk and oral vaccines, and reached its decision on the weight of all evidence, said Dr. William C. Spring, council secretary.

Ever since the Salk vaccine was introduced, many virus experts have argued that live virus vaccine would be more effective, and perhaps create life-long immunity.

Live vaccine could halt any

100,000 Still Need Vaccine

Atlanta Journal

The crash program to give oral polio vaccine doses to children in five counties in the general At-

Atlanta Journal and Constitution

...ation has been very good, but there are apparently about 100,000 or more youngsters who need immunization, Dr. John H. [illegible], Georgia Health Department director said Saturday.

Nearly 200,000 of an estimated 310,200 children under 15 years of age have been given the doses during the past two days.

There is some question as to whether clinics will be operated next week, however. Dr. [illegible] said health officials have to total the number of immunizations performed and check on the amount remaining, before deciding on operating more clinics.

An estimated 300,000 doses were donated for the crash program by Dr. Sabin, developer of the vaccine. Final reports on Saturday's immunizations were not completed, but the total Friday for Fulton County was 40,574 doses, giving a two-day total of 81,662.

Cobb County had a Friday total of 13,609, boosting their two-day total of 30,555. DeKalb County had a Friday total of 21,710 giving the two-day total of 59,380. Clayton County had a Friday total of 4,379, and Gwinnett had 3,371.

The program, set up at health department clinics, is believed to have already lessened the threat of Type III polio in the metropolitan area, but youths are still being urged to take a three-shot series of Salk vaccine which brings immunity against all types of polio.

Clinics will continue to work this week if there is Sabin vaccine available, officials reported. But an official statement won't be forthcoming until it is learned whether enough is still available.

19e 1961

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

1960 Polio Cases Least Since 1938

WASHINGTON (AP) — There were 3,277 polio cases in the United States in 1960, the lowest for any year since 9138 when there were 1,705.

Reporting this Friday, the Public Health Service said the total of 2,265 paralytic polio cases provisionally reported for last year may rise closer to the 2,499 listed in 1957. The 1957 paralytic total is the lowest for any year since separate records of paralytic cases were started in 1952.

Te 1959 figures were 8,567 polio cases, of which 5,709 were paralytic.

This means that the provisional figures for 1960 showed a decrease of about 62 per cent in total cases and a drop of about 60 per cent in paralytic cases.

However, the service said that in past years final figures on paralytic cases have been higher than the provisional totals because the diagnosis of many unspecified cases is changed to paralytic in final reports.

The major continental polio outbreaks of 1960 occurred in Rhode Island, Baltimore, Md., South Carolina and Kentucky. Puerto Rico also had a major outbreak.

No cases were reported in Delaware, Nevada and New Hampshire.

$132,998 Raised Already

Florence Redcap Battling Polio

FLORENCE (Special) — When a man works harder during his vacation than usual, with his fellowman the sole benefactor, that makes news.

Such is the story of James Jones, who annually devotes his entire three weeks vacation to collecting money for the March of Dimes drive here. Jones' vacation started Jan. 15. A week prior to that he was soliciting after hours trying to get a good start.

This is the 24th straight year Jones has labored for a cause dear to his heart. In 1938 when FDR started the March of Dimes Jones collected $112.10. Last year his total collections were $8,278.-.65. In all he has collected $132,-998.85. He hopes to go well over the $140,000 mark this year.

Jones, whose religion speaks in his daily life, saw a childhood sweetheart die of infantile paralysis. He thus accepted the challenge and opportunity to fight the disease through the collection of dimes. He now collects mostly dollars as he goes where people are, smiles broadly, and extends his large jar. White and Negro friends and admirers respond.

Many who admire his devotion to a sacrificial job mail contributions from distant points to him in care of Post Office Box 2000, Florence.

This unusual citizen, who has received national praise for his efforts is a redcap for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.

He has another hobby—collecting autographs. He has over 200 books each containing approximately 57 names, including six presidents of the United States, notables in the athletic, political and movie worlds.

Will Rogers, stopping in Florence years ago, engaged the then Western Union messenger in conversation and bought him his first autograph book and affixed his signature after challenging him to pursue the hobby.

Jones, a Baptist, has another hobby—college football. For years now he has kept up with coaches and players and can discuss the gridiron greats with confidence.

"I count on my friends to help me and they do," Jones said. Thus he labors hard, long and diligently for a cause in which he believes—the fight against polio.

JAMES JONES
Campaigning Redcap

POLIO VICTIM James E. Grayer (r.) exercises on wall pullies at the Tuskegee John A. Andrew hospital. He is assisted by physical therapist Samuel Scruggs (r.) and Jack Styles, himself a former polio patient at the hospital. This picture was taken a year ago. But a few months ago, young Grayer was able to return home—thanks to contributions to the New March of Dimes. The Macon County Chapter spent $3,208.81 for patient care in 1960. January is the New March of Dimes Campaign month.

Hundreds Attend March Of Dimes Meet at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—More than 400 delegates to the New March of Dimes conference held in Tuskegee Institute Nov. 6-9 renewed their enthusiasm for the splendid work being done every day in the year through the National Foundation. Founded principally to aid victims of infantile paralysis, the Foundation has now added to its list of research activities arthritis and birth defects, with continuing care for paralysis patients.

Charles H. Bynum, director of Intergroup Relations for many years, is responsible for the always-interesting "pep" meetings which each year bring hundreds of distinguished men and women to Tuskegee. This year there were teen-agers from seven states, including the Queen of the 1961 March of Dimes Ball at Williamsburg, Miss Patricia Pierce.

■

ASSISTING MR. BYNUM as always was his efficient secretary, Miss Hazel Brooks, Sam Ethridge, and secretaries from the Montgomery, Ala. and Macon, Ga. offices.

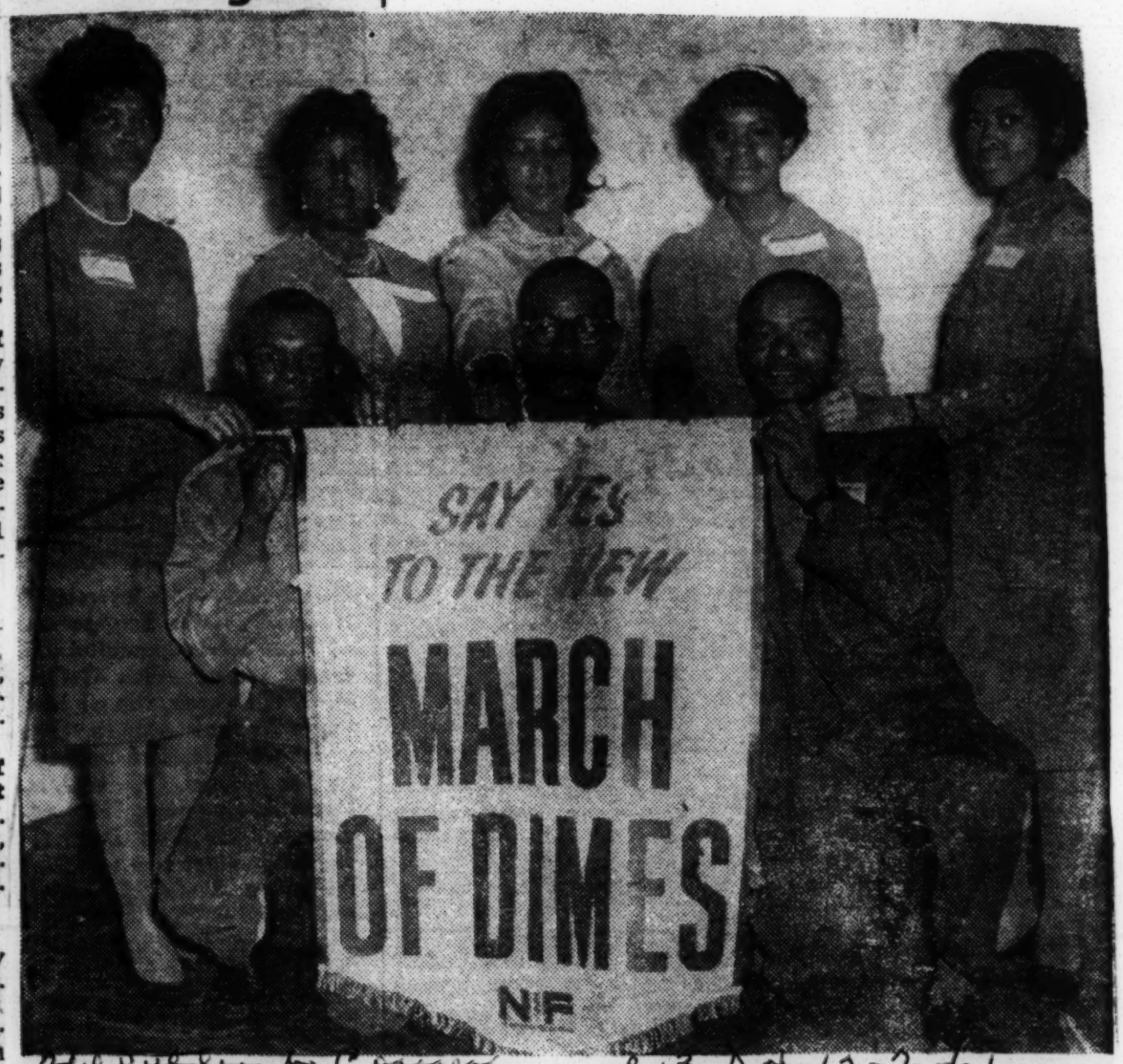
Dr. Luther Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, was the first dinner session speaker. Dr. J. Garrick Hardy of Montgomery, Alabama State College administrator, was another dinner meeting speaker.

AMONG THE MANY, many well-known delegates were: Mrs. Mettazee Harris, Clinton, Miss. school advisor; Mr. and Mrs. Randall Parker (he's vice chairman of the National Foundation Chapter) and Mrs. Irene Lee, of Williamsburg, Va.; David Muckle, Past Grand Master, Virginia Grand Lodge of Masons, and now Grand Patron, Va. OES; Mrs. Virginia Mosby, executive officer, Virginia OES;

Dr. W. M. Evans, Moncks Corner, S. C., outstanding physician and philanthropist; Rev. Dr. Otis Dunn, Asheville, N. C.; Wilford Delaper, Urica, Miss., representing president of Washington Institute; Mrs. Robbie Rankin, Holly Springs, Miss., wife of the president of Mississippi Industrial College; B. D. Robinson, Monroe, La., principal and community leader; Mrs. Mexico H. Mickelbury, Atlanta chairman of the Mother's March;

Charles Bussey, deputy sheriff, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Thelma Morris, Montgomery, Ala., president National Congress of Colored P-TA; Mrs. Ruth Jackson, Birmingham, Ala., president Southern Beauty Conference, and William Ray, Birmingham, union official whose union has given $1,000 to the March of Dimes for 10 consecutive years.

The Mother's March is held generally during the last week in January. These 400 or more volunteers are gearing their organizations now for the 1962 campaign.

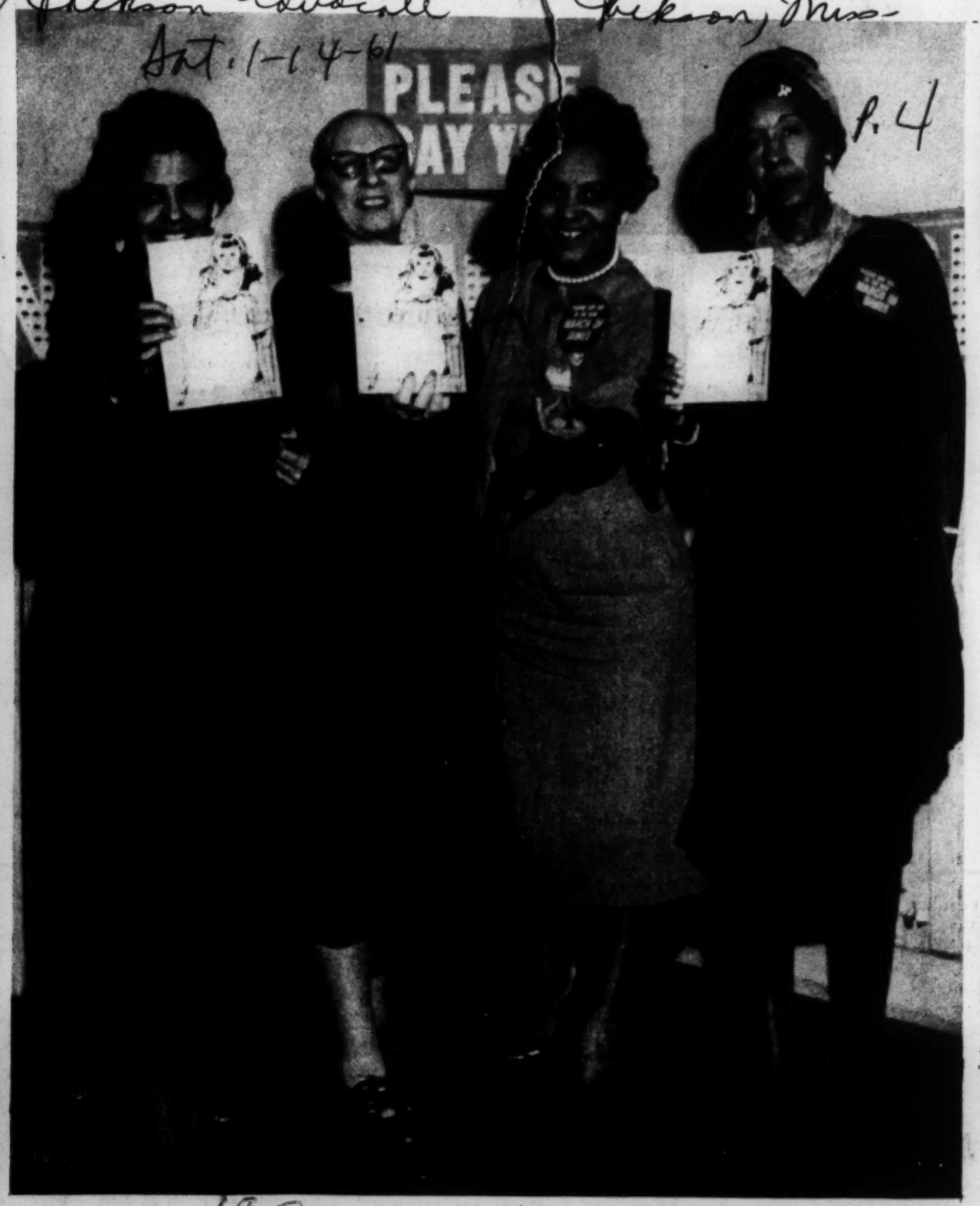


YOUNG SET WORKERS for the March of Dimes, who attended the Tuskegee Institute meeting of the National Foundation, "Say Yes, to the March of Dimes." Front row: William Upshaw, Birmingham, Ala.; Willis Callins, Ensley, Ala., and Ralph Davis, Pratt City, Ala. Standing: Clyde Evelyn Laws, Utica, Miss.; Elaine M. Griffin, Terry, Miss; Ada Leona Thomas, Eufaula, Ala.; Loretta Woodruff, Ensley, Ala., and DeSilvia Campbell, Ensley.

MOBILE VOLUNTEERS who attended the annual meeting of the National Foundation March of Dimes in Tuskegee Institute, Nov. 6-10, included Mrs. Sara Dickerson, Mrs. F. G. Evans, Mrs. Marguerite Franklin and Mrs. Judith Robinson. They chat with Charles H. Bynum, director of intergroup relations for the March of Dimes.

Marching Mothers

Jackson Advocate Jackson, Miss-
Sat. 1-14-61 P. 4



19e

Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, Tuskegee Institute: Mrs. Helen Pearson, Abilene, Texas; Mrs. Junetta Watt, Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Geneva Talliaferro, Tyler, Tex. urge you to say YES to The New March of Dimes. They ask you to volunteer as a Marching Mother to raise funds to prevent crippling diseases. The 1961 Mothers' March needs you to help aid victims of birth defects, arthritis and polio.

Ask Generous March of Dimes Support

The Black Dispatch 1-28-61 19c

Declaring Dimes Drive waged successful fight against polio and is now using the experience gained to meet needs of victims of birth defects and arthritis, national leaders ask your support of the 1961 New March of Dimes. Above left to right: Randall C. Morgan, Gary, Ind., president, Frontiers of America; Mrs. W. R. Bell, Jackson, Tenn., president, Ladies Auxiliary of the National Dental Association; Mrs. A. M. Morris, Montgomery, Ala., president, Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, and Dr. John H. Hester, Atlantic City, N. J., Imperial High Priest and Prophet, Order of Nobles of Mystic Shrine. Support the March of Dimes with dollars.

March Of Dimes Funds Aid State

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Jan. 31, 1961
19c

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Special)—The state of Mississippi has been the principal beneficiary in the allocation of March of Dimes funds raised in the state over the past 23 years, it was disclosed today in a financial summary prepared by The National Foundation.

More than 77 cents of every dollar from Mississippi's March of Dimes has been put to use in aiding the state's disease victims and in research projects conducted by the University of Mississippi. Of the remaining 23 percent accruing to the national headquarters, a considerable amount also has come back to Mississippi in shipments of polio vaccine and gamma globulin and in other nationwide services conducted by The National Foundation.

The summary covers the period since the first March of Dimes was held in January, 1938, and compares the net total of funds raised in the state with amounts made available to Mississippi through Sept. 30, 1960.

In this period, Mississippi chapters of the March of Dimes organization raised a net total of $5,902,439.76 at an average fund-raising cost of less than 6 per cent. Of this amount, $4,506,116.88 has been available to the county chapters in carrying out their extensive patient aid programs, including advances of $2,013,677.38 from the national office to meet local emergency situations.

In addition, three grants totaling $26,660.70 have been made in support of research at the University of Mississippi.

Over and above the 77 per cent used by county chapters and for research at the university, The National Foundation has financed within the state projects such as the historic field trials which proved the effectiveness of the Salk vaccine, epidemiological studies and scholarship or fellowship grants to Mississippi residents. National headquarters' expenditures for the vaccine trials in Mississippi amounted to $28,291.92. In addition, the national office has sent into Mississippi $75,076.74 worth of Salk vaccine and 133,120 cc's of gamma globulin in support of its polio prevention programs.

Two years ago, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis changed its name to The National Foundation in expanding its areas of interest beyond polio to include birth defects and arthritis, using the scientific knowledge and experience gained in the fight against polio.

The New March of Dimes takes place throughout the month of January.

Doctors Contribute To New March Of Dimes

Dr. Eugene Taylor, left, treasurer of the National Medical Association, and Dr. James T. Aldrich, right, president, hold contribution of the NMA to the New March of Dimes. Bernard Dieckman, campaign director for St. Louis-St. Louis County Chapter of the National Foundation, expresses thanks. National Medical Association members give generously of their professional skills to aid birth defects, arthritis and polio patients. Doctors began a partnership in the fight against crippling diseases when The National Foundation was founded. Their compassionate services as physicians and good neighbors exemplify the high traditions of dedicated servants of the people.

HATTIE HARRELL, Selma, Ala., senior at R. B. Hudson High school, and president of Alabama New Homemakers of America, presents $100 March of Dimes contribution to Charles H. Bynum, chief, intergroup relations for the National Foundation. Miss Harrell pledged that the members of her organization would raise $10,000 plus for the 1961 New March of Dimes, Jan. 2-31.

Fat Man Exhibits Here This Week

Big Tex, 624-pound fat man known as the "human blimp," will visit Tuskegee this week end under auspices of the American Legion and the VFW. Funds received by the two organizations from donations for the exhibition will be contributed to the March of Dimes.

The huge man will be on exhibition Thursday, Friday and Saturday in front of Tuskegee Service Station on the Square. Tex consumes, as an average dinner, six pounds of steak, one pound of butter, 15 pounds of potatoes, five pounds of onions, three quarts of milk, three large pies and three quarts of ice cream.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Dat. 1-14-61
p. 8

JUST A REMINDER that the March of Dimes Drive supports research. This is Mrs. Selena Dwight of Camden, N.J. She is a lab technician in the South Jersey Research Foundation. Working under the leadership of Dr. Coriell, their project seeks information about cancer cells and anti-tumor agents

THE ASTEROIDS

The Montgomery Advertiser p. 2-C
Montgomery Ala. 1/26/61

The new March of Dimes "Everything Goes" variety show and dance will be held in the Alabama State College Gymnasium Thursday. Heading the show are the famous Asteroids of the freshmen class. Not shown in the above picture, but also appearing with the Asteroids will be Carl Felton. They are performers from the city and campus. There will be many performers from the city and community and also college campus. Music for the affair will be furnished by the Cherokees. A dance will follow the show. Come out and support your "New March of Dimes" campaign.

March of Dimes funds provide aid for arthritis patients and also support The National Foundation's program of training skilled professional hands. Mary, 11 years old, victim of rheumatoid arthritis, has her knee exercised by Mrs. Rose Mary O'Toole, physical therapist. Fight crippling diseases with double duty dimes. PLEASE SAY YES to the New March of Dimes.

Nurses Get Date To Integrate

Atlanta World

6/1/61 - 6A

By HARMON G. PERRY

The all-white Georgia Nurses Association has been given a date by which time it must abandon its policy, and admit qualified Negro nurses as members.

May 1962 has been set as the date of compliance by the American Nurses Association, at which time the national nurses body will be holding its annual convention in Detroit, Michigan.

In a move to comply with this directive from the American Nurses Association, the all-white Georgia organization is currently polling its 13 districts relative to complying with the order, but the result of this referendum will not be made known until after a special meeting in November at Jekyll Island.

The Georgia Nurses Association is the only state organization of the ANA which does not admit Negro nurses into its organization. The State Association of Registered Nurses, a Negro organization is not chartered, and therefore not recognized by the national body.

It is believed that the Negro organization has at one time or other asked for membership in the GNA, but nothing developed from their request, however some speculation indicates that the Negro organization may not consider future meetings when they come together for their annual meeting in September.

FIFTH DISTRICT FAVORS

The fifth district of the Georgia Nurses Association represents the largest district in the state organization, and is made up mostly of nurses from metropolitan Atlanta.

This district has gone on record as favoring admittance of qualified Negro nurses, but must comply with final decision of the other 12 state districts.

The state Negro organization, which meets prior to the November 8 meeting of the state white nurses group, may put itself in position for immediate disbandment in case of a favorable vote from GNA, but GNA has bluntly stated that the question of ending discrimination will not be discussed until November 8.

19 k 1961

ALABAMA

Medics Find Cure For Sore Throat

Chicago Defender p.21

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — With ice and snow and cold wintry weatner comes bad colds and sore throats, but out of sunny Alabama comes a word of cheer for these ugly ills.

Drs. J. W. Giles and A. L. Bookhardt, members of the staff of the Tuskegee Veterans hospital, have announced the discovery of a new mouthwash solution which is more effective than penicillin in killing germs and curing sore throat.

The new product called chloraseptic promises to give relief for eight types of throat ailments including laryngitis, tonsillities, pharyngitis, inflammation of tongue and mouth and smoker's cough.

This decision was reached as a result of tests conducted since August of last year upon some 200 persons, each reporting that this solution had given relief from throat pain. This product is now on sale at all drugstores.

The official announcement of this new mouthwash was first made in a paper prepared by Dr. Giles and read, in his absence, by Dr. Bookhardt at the monthly meeting of Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrew hospital staff.

Dr. Giles, one of the researchers for this new throat gargle, is assistant director of professional services for research and education. Dr. Bookhardt, the other researcher is senior resident in surgery at the VA hospital.

19k 1961

Medical Grants To Curb Negro Doctor Shortage

The Courier P. 4

Dat. 11-11-61

Philadelphia, Pa

CHICAGO—To help lessen the nation's critical shortage of Negro physicians and surgeons, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has made a grant totaling $70,000 for a medical schlarship program for Negroes.

Of this amount, $60,000 is for four-year medical school scholarships for qualified Negro college students.

An additional $10,000 is provided by the foundation to undergraduate colleges with their guidance services and to help them find the best qualified men for the scholarships.

■

ANNOUNCEMENT OF the grant, given to National Medical Fellowships, Inc., of Chicago, was made by Dr. Franklin C. McLean, secretary-treasurer of that organization and emeritus professor of physiology at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Arnold J. Zurcher, vice president and executive director of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

In accepting the grant, Dr. McLean observed that "of the approximately 258,000 physicians in the U. S., only about 4,000 are Negro physicians; hence, though the general ratio in the nation is one physician to 711 people, the ratio of Negro physicians to the non-white population is one to 4,900."

Known as the National Medical-Sloan Foundation Scholarships, the amounts awarded to successful candidates vary according to the individual student's needs. Each scholarship is for four years of medical school provided that the student maintains required standards.

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TO QUALIFY a student must have demonstrated outstanding achievement in college, be capable of scoring high on the Medical College Admission Test, and be a U. S. citizen.

The deadline for registration is March 1, 1962.

Interested Negro college students who plan to enter medical school in the fall of 1962 should obtain registration cards and other information from their college pre-medical advisor or from National Medical Fellowships, Inc., 951 East 58th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

This non-profit organization, which devotes itself to assisting Negroes with their medical careers, administers the scholarship program, distributes application forms, accepts registrations and selects candidates.

A total of 21 Negro students are at present studying medicine under the program on scholarships ranging from $400 to $2,200 a year. Eleven scholarship winners entered medical school this fall, and 10 entered a year ago. The program originated in 1959.

ALFRED P. SLOAN FOUNDATION
$70,000 FOR A MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

Med. Assn. picks Stamford doctor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Dr. Joseph L. Carwin of Stamford, 56, has been elected president of Fairfield County Medical Association. He succeeds Dr. Morris P. Pilock.

The first of his race to be selected for membership in a county medical association in Connecticut, Dr. Carwin has been a member of the association since 1937.

Dr. Carwin, a native of Macon, Ga., also is president of the Stamford chapter of the American Academy of General Practice.

His wife, also a physician, practices in Stamford under her maiden name of Ursala Joyce Yerwood.

19k 1961 GENERAL

DOCTORS FOR THE SOUTH

Meharry maps program to improve region's alarming physician-population ratio of 1 to 6,000 persons

The Afro-American p.9

By H. L. BRINSON

NASHVILLE — There was never a time in our society when Southern medical educators and legislators were more concerned about the region's need for medical practitioners to meet the demands of a growing and changing South, than they are today. Sat. 10-21-61

The significant change in the Southern regional population which is expected to jump from the 54 million as recorded in 1960, to an estimated 67 million by 1975, will bring about an increasing amount of illness, injuries and a greater need for preventative medical care in the South, an area considerably below the national radio of 129 doctors per 100,000 people. Baltimore

Since World War II, some well-known Southern medical educators, along with cooperative legislators, have made provisions that are yielding tangible results in meeting the demands.

* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, the universities of Florida, Kentucky and Miami have built new medical schools, and the universities of West Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi have extended their two - year medical schools to four-year institutions.

The University of Texas was presented 100 acres of land)and the Texas legislature allocated $1.85 million for construction of a school which alone will cost approximattly $30 million. After the school is completed, it will take another two-and-one-half million dollars yearly to keep it open. These new additions are highly visible to the public because they involve large sums of public funds.

* * *

NOT SO VISIBLE and comparatively unknown is Meharry Medical College, a school with a distinct role to play in helping to meet the doctors shortage, primarily at its most acute point — the colored population. Critical as the regional problem is, it is many times worse nationally for the 18,000,000 who are dependent upon a total of 5,000 doctors for their present medical care.

In its eighty-six years of existence, Meharry has graduated 50 per cent of the colored physicians in the United States. Representing the idea of free enterprise in medical education, Meharry cannot turn to Congress nor to a legislative act for funds for needed buildings, or to meet a spiralling budget, but must rely upon those individuals corporations and foundations who see in Meharry an opportunity to make an investment in better national health.

* * *

ACCORDING TO Charley Whited, in the July 23rd edition of the Nashville Tennessean Sunday Magazine, "The job (of getting money) is rendered especially difficult because Meharry, a school widely known and respected by colored persons is relatively unknown among whites in other parts of the nation. Noble Payton, director of development, stated, 'When you start asking for money, you can only ask a friend. Strangers are not so inclined to be philanthropic!"

To meet its particular crisis, Meharry has devised a five-year-long-range development program which will cost at least $19,320,000; $7,320,000 for physical expansion, and $12,000,000 for endowment.

* * *

THE AIMS of this program are:

To increase its production of doctors by 25 per cent.

To build modern, multi-purpose laboratories to foster its proposed new coordinated pre-clinical curriculum.

To provide facilities for research which will attract and keep a medical faculty of front rank, which will continue Meharry's long and impressive outflow of medical knowledge.

To enlarge and improve its teaching hospital, both for greater service to the community, and to bring a greater wealth of clinical examples for medical school observation and study.

To increase the productive endowment funds sufficiently to support a higher faculty salary scale without having to raise tuition rates prohibitively high.

* * *

Meharry is planning for the future by gearing itself to maximum potential for its students (75 per cent of those enrolled are Southerners) to help provide medical care for America, and especially the South, where the majority of colored residents are concentrated and where the physician-population ratio is one M.D. for every 6,000 individuals, and in Mississippi, one M.D. to every 18,000 individuals.

As Charley Whited concluded, "Meharry is alive with the future. And on the corner is inscribed the motto: Dedicated to the worship of God through service to man."

sponsible recommendations have been made as to how production of physicians might be increased. Most schools have attempted the most obvious remedy—increase in enrollment.

Another recommendation, he said, has postulated that at least 20 new medical schools will be needed to meet further population requirements and that the country should find ways to provide money for them.

He said funds for construction and operation of any new medical schools will have to come chiefly from public source—federal, state and local. Larger urban centers will be preferred, because patients available for clinical instruction are not abundant except in large population concentrations.

Shortage of Colored Medics Will Give White Doctors Increase in Negro Patients

The Black Dispatch

WASHINTON.—(ANP)—Negro Americans in the future will be obtaining an increasing volume of medical care from non-Negro physicians, predicts Dr. W' .Montague Cobb, editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, in an editorial in the current issue of the magazine.

"Negro Americans today constitute about 10 per cent of the nation's population and somewhat less than two per cent of its physicians," he said.

"Because the annual population increment exceeds the relative annual output of physicians, the ratio of Negro physicians to Negro population increment exceeds the relative annual output of physicians, the ratio of Negro physicians to Negro population will become smaller than at present, even though there can be acknowledged no goal of maintaining any balances between the size of particular ethnic groups in the population and the number from those groups in the several professional occupations."

Dr. Cobb said it is already a fact that the nation's hospital construction program has resulted in some 5,000 more interneships annually than there are medical graduates to fill them.

The NMA editor said many re-

Dr. W. A. Mason Joins State Health Department

Dr. William A. Mason, a veteran of over 30 years in medical practice and health education, has accepted the position of chief public health educator in charge of Negro health education with the Georgia Department of Public Health.

Dr. Mason, who has been in private practice in Valdosta and Newnan since 1952, had previously served as a health educator with the Department from 1948 to 1952, and in 1954-56.

DR. W. A. MASON

A native of Cincinnati, Dr. Mason attended Ohio State University and later received his medical degree from Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in 1929. Following his internship at Provident Hospital, Baltimore, Dr. Mason took part in a three-year venereal disease survey in Covington, Tenn. with the U. S. Public Health Service. After that he was in private practice in Nashville and a part-time clinician on the staff at Meharry until 1942.

During the war, Dr. Mason served as a surgeon and health educator with the U. S. Public Health Service, and in 1945 was assigned to the Georgia Department of Public Health for a year as venereal disease health educator. In 1946-47, Dr. Mason attended the Yale University Schoool of Public Health, receiving a degree of master of public health, and in the following year served as a ward physician at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital in Alabama.

In his present work, Dr. Mason will be on call for consultation with community organizations and local health departments. He will also serve as an educational consultant with public schools and Negro colleges in Georgia, particularly in summer school workshops. These include state college at Albany, Ft. Valley and Savannah; Paine College, Augusta; Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark College, Morris Brown College, ITC (Interdenominational) Seminary; and Carver Vocational School on the former Gammon Theological Seminary campus, all in Atlanta.

Dr. Mason's office is at 204 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta. His phone number is MU. 8-4033, Ext. 301.

Dr. Ross Miller Certified Surgeon

Dr. Ross M. MillerJr., who took his senior residency at Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Memorial Hospital, 1958-59, was recently certified by the American Board of Surgery.

According to Dr. Asa G. Yancey, chief of the Surgical Department, Hughes Spalding Pavilion, Dr. Miller was certified in May. Born in Boston, Dr. Miller graduated from Howard School of Medicine in 1951 and interned at Jersey City Medical Center 1951-52, taking a residency at Tuskegee VA Hospital 1952-54, before serving at the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Maryland, 1954-56, and serving residency at VA Hospital at the Bronx, N. Y., 1956-1958.

Chicago Doctor Holder Of Many Distinguished Awards

Chicago Defender P.3

Dr. A. J. Offord, of 4628 Prairie ave., prominent Chicago medical doctor was recently awarded the National Alumni Association's "Certificate of Merit," in recognition of outstanding work done in community service. The award was made by the AM&N college association, of Pine Bluff, Ark., Offord's alma mater.

During the period 1945 to 1960, Dr .Offord was the recipient of several awards. On May 2, 1960, the doctor was presented the "Certificate of Appreciation," by the Chicago Music Association, granted in acknowledgement of outstanding cultural and musical contributions made to his community.

DR. A. J. OFFORD

During 1945 The Music War Council of America presented Offord, who was then the director of Monumental Baptist church Youth Glee club, a citation for distinguished service, and the Chicago Commission on National Defense awarded him a certificate of honor.

11(4-10)1961

BORN IN ARKANSAS

Dr. Offord was born in Pine Bluff, Ark. After he finished high school, he entered the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college in Pine Bluff.

He came to Chicago and enrolled in Armour Institute of Technology and later studied medicine at Chicago Medical School. In the field of music he studied for 10 years under the late Edward F. Morris, and directed church choirs, including Monumental.

The physician is the founder and president of the Washington Park Gun Club, Inc., which owns 40 acres of land 30 miles southwest of Chicago. The Cook County Council of the Illinois Federation of Sportsmen's Club hold shooting events there every fourth Sunday during summer months.

Offord is also president of the Western Skeet & Trapshooting Association that comprises all the outstanding Negro gun clubs in the middlewest. He has won many trophies for shooting, and is an ardent student of Metaphysics and the Occult Sciences for many years. Adding to his many accomplishments, Dr. Offord is a member of the National Skeet & Trapshooting Association.

Children's Hospital Pediatrician Takes Over Chief Resident's Post

Chicago Defender P1

By BETTY EDWARDS

Audrey Elaine Forbes, M. D., was recently appointed to a chief resident post at Cook County hospital.

11(11-7)61

Her position as chief pediatrics resident physician came atfer she entered a residency training program in pediatrics at the hospital in July, 1960.

After a year's training, the 27-year-old doctor was promoted to a senior residency and on Oct. 1, she became the second Negro, the first woman and the youngest person in the history of the hospital to serve in this capacity.

As chief resident, Dr. Forbes is in charge of a 500-bed children's hospital at 720 S. Wood.

Children's hospital, one of the largest in the world, specializes in the care and treatment of infants and children and has a staff of 20 resident physicians and a number of interns. Two of the main facilities of the hospital are the nursery and the pre-natal station.

Dedicated to her profession, the young Dr. Forbes said that she has many duties as chief resident, some of which include:

1. Responsibility for the supervision and evaluation of the work performance of the entire house staff.

Chicago Defender

2. Providing medical consultation on all difficult cases.

3. Planning and arranging teaching conferences for the pediatrics department on a regularly scheduled basis.

4. Representing the hospital at pediatrics meetings in and out of the city.

The petite Dr. Forbes is a native of Jackson, Miss., and has lived in Chicago since she was 14 years old.

She was graduated from Wendell Phillips High school in 1951 as valedictorian of her class. Full of ambition, the very competent doctor received many academic awards, including a four-year tuitional scholarship to Spellman College in Atlanta.

11(11-17)1961

Having earned a B. S. degree from Spellman in 1955, Dr. Forbes immediately was accepted at Meharry Medical college in Nashville, Tenn., where she received a doctor of medicine degree.

BECOMES DOCTOR

Her schooling at Meharry was made possible through the Jesse Smith Noy's Foundation of New York City which was a four year tuitional scholarship received at the time of her graduation from Spellman.

After eight years of long continuous studying Dr. Forbes continued her trek through the medical field and completed a year's internship at St. Mary' hospital in Gary, Ind., before taking on the assignment of residency at Cook county hospital.

She is the daughter of Jesse L. Forbes, a tailor, at 6852 Dante.

Dr. Forbes is definitely an asset to the community which she serves and one of which Chicago and the Negro race will always be proud.

DR. AUDREY E. FORBES, chief resident at Children's hospital, takes time out from her work to smile pretty for the photographer. Making history, the young physician is the first and the youngest woman in the history of the hospital to attain a position of chief resident. She is also the second Negro to have such an honor bestowed upon her.

HISTORIC (1893)
DR. DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS
HEART SURGERY

Negro Blazes Trail in Surgery on Heart

(Third article in a series on the careers of some of Chicago's famous doctors who helped to establish this city's reputation as the medical capital of the world.)

BY ROY GIBBONS

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, noted Chicago Negro surgeon, made headline history here in 1893.

He won international acclaim that year as the first surgeon ever to operate successfully on a living human heart, an organ previously regarded as forever inaccessible to the surgeon's knife.

This skilled and gifted man died in 1931 at age 73. Known affectionately as "Doctor Dan," he was among the founders of Provident hospital and a charter member of the American College of Surgeons.

Won Many Honors

Numerous honors came to him during his productive lifetime in which he also won distinction as a professor of physiology and a brilliant diagnostician.

In addition to sparking the construction of Provident, he likewise led the way in setting famous Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C., on a sound medical foundation as its surgeon in chief.

Dr. Williams' numerous achievements as a medical educator and pioneer are among great contributions which marked the emergence of scientific medicine just before the turn of the century and added to Chicago's luster as an internationally renowned haven

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams

of healing, historians say.

Back in the summer of 1893, tempers rose in a saloon not far from Provident hospital, where Dr. Williams also was that institution's first surgeon in chief.

He Saves a Life

The disturbance soon became a brawl. A man was stabbed and rushed to the hospital. The victim, a Negro expressman named James Cornish, was unable to tell the length of the knife blade which had pierced his chest.

Dr. Dan, the red headed Negro physician, examined the wound and concluded that the blade had entered the man's heart. In the days this was considered inevitably fatal injury.

The X-ray had not been invented. Dr. Dan, therefore, had no way of determining by examination how serious the wound was. Standard practice in those days was to avoid treating internal wounds in the region of the heart.

To save the man's life, Dr. Dan had to venture into unexplored territory. There was no penicillin or other wonder drugs. Blood transfusions had not been developed. Only crude anesthetics were available and these were not always reliable.

Special Surgical Genius

In those days, too, if a patient's lungs collapsed during surgery there was no method such as exists today to reinflate them automatically.

Everything pointed to repeating the failure experienced by a few daring doctors who had tried entering the heart and failed. However, as history now records the event, a saving quality was present at the disaster scene in the form of a special surgical genius possessed by Dr. Dan. He accepted the challenge and the operation was begun.

As one biographer recalled, everyone present must have shuddered when the intrepid surgeon put the point of his scalpel to Cornish's inert body.

Moved with Deftness

Dr. Dan had sent word to a few medical colleagues, inviting them to witness the operation. Six doctors, four of them white and two Negro, crowded into the small operating room.

First Dr. Dan made an entrance about the size of a small knothole into the stricken man's chest. This provided a kind of miniature trap door permitting him to peer inside. Just as he had assumed, one of the internal arteries was damaged. The continued bleeding of that blood vessel would have caused Cornish's eventual death.

With great deftness, Dr. Williams tied off the injured vessel and held apart the wound in the heart sac while he examined the fluttering heart muscle.

The assailant's blade had reached that structure, too. Had it penetrated even a fraction of an inch deeper, Cornish would never have reached the hospital alive.

Trail Blazing Operation

Fortunately there was little bleeding from the heart itself and Dr. Williams decided that the heart muscle required no stitching. He irrigated the wound with a 100 degree Fahrenheit salt solution.

Then he grasped the fluttering edge of the severed heart sac with a long forceps. He held the edges with considerable difficulty while sewing them together with a suture of fine catgut. The trail blazing operation was over.

Three weeks later, Cornish was again brought into the operating room. This time Dr. Dan made a 2 inch incision in the man's chest and thru the opening drained off five pints of bloody serum which had accumulated in the pleural cavity.

There were no signs of infection, however, and 51 days after he entered the hospital the once dying patient was discharged as cured. He was reported still in good health 20 years later.

[TOMORROW: The story of Dr. James B. Herrick, who was the first physician to describe coronary thrombosis.]

Milestone in Heart Surgery

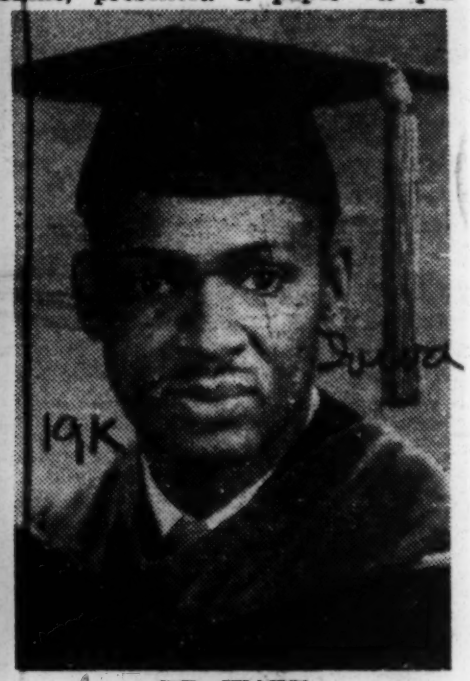
". . . With great deftness, Dr. Williams tied off the injured vessel. . . ."

19k 1961

IOWA

Presents Paper at Internist Conference

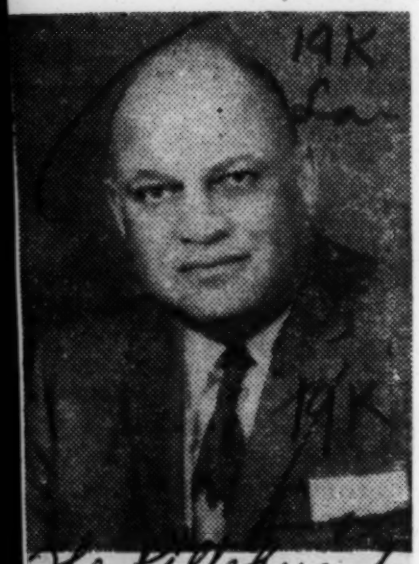
Dr. Eustace J. Ware, practicing physician and surgeon and Clinical Supervisor of Still Osteopathic Clinic, presented a paper on pul-



DR. WARE

monary functions at the Ninth Annual Midwest Study Conference sponsored by the American College of Internist.

The conference was held March 24 at the Hotel Continental of Kansas City, Kan.



HEADS STAFF — Dr. Alvin J. Smith was recently elected president of the medical staff of Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans, succeeding Dr. A. J. Hackett. Other new officers include Dr. O. W. Duncan, vice president, and Dr. Wesley N. Segre, secretary-treasurer. Dr. Smith is active in other community activities and organizations. —Perrault Photo

Dr. Desbordes Passes American Bd. Exam

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. Lionel A. Desbordes, 3512 Clifton Avenue, who is associated with Provident Hospital here, passed the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology examinations, it was announced last week.

This marked the first time a colored physician in Maryland had passed the board.

A native of New Orleans, Dr. Desbordes did his undergraduate work at Dillard University. He did a year of post graduate work at Tuskegee Institute before entering Howard University Medical School in 1947.

He received his M. D. degree in 1951 and interned at D. C. General Hospital. Dr. Desbordes did his first year of residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Harlem Hospital, N. Y., and completed his residency at Freedmen's Hospital.

He served in Germany with the Army Medical Corps for two years, holding the rank of captain.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Desbordes, 1938 Industry Street, New Orleans, and attended the Valena C. Jones Elementary, Albert Wicker Junior High, and McDonogh 35 High Schools before entering

DR. LIONEL DESBORDES

S. C. Native Has Unique Record

Journal And Guide

Physician, 73, Member Of N. J. Board Of Education

Norfolk, Va.

Sat 3-18-61

19K

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

RED BANK, N. J. — At an age when many men are in quiet retirement, Dr. James W. Parker Sr., 73, whose influence is national in scope, is one of the most active medical practitioners and public officials in New Jersey.

The distinguished Howard University Medical School graduate, class of 1915, was born in Aiken, S. C., and reared in Jacksonville, Fla., where he recalls, "they kept colored children out of school as much as possible to do farm work."

FORTY - FOUR years ago on Dec. 18, 1916, one year after he finished Howard, he opened his first office in a storefront here on Shrewsbury avenue when "I didn't know a blessed soul."

How well - known he has become since then in Monmouth, one of the fastest growing counties, and throughout the State, was dramatized recently when Democratic Governor Robert B. Meyner re - appointed the physician, to the State Board of Educaton for a second six - year term.

SURPRISED, the witty physician said: "I really thought the governor might have considered me a little old to continue on the Board."

He was first appointed in 1952 by former Republican Governor Alfred E. Driscoll. Governor Meyner appointed him to his first full six - year term in 1954.

He is the son of the late Stafford, who was born in slavery, and Josephine Parker of Aiken, S. C.

LIKE THE majority of ambitious colored youngsters who yearned for a professional career during and after World War I, Dr. Parker worked his way through Howard as a railroad train porter during the summers

When he began practice here in 1916, the colored population was small and scattered. When he tried to locate them he was told that they were too poor to afford a doctor.

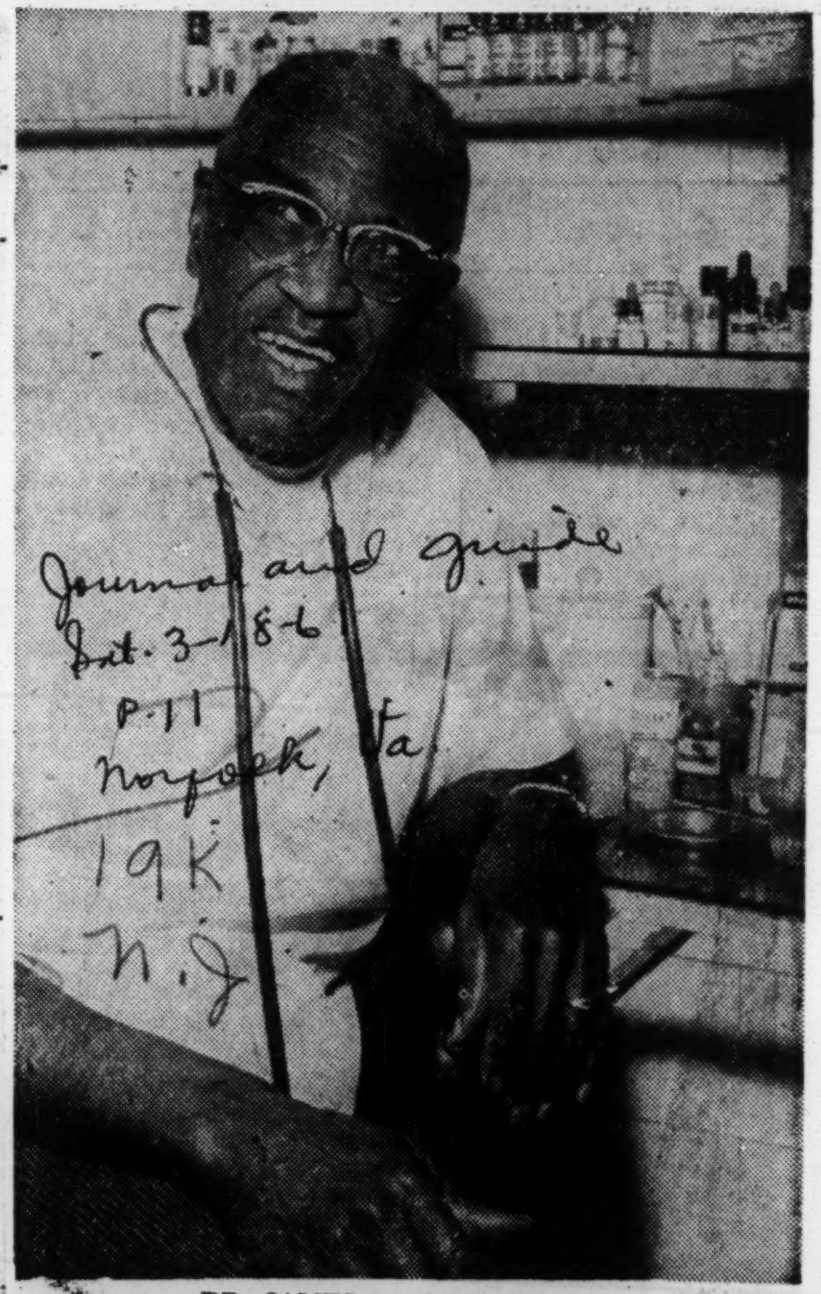
BUT THE thrift he practiced while at Howard enabled him to buy a car to make his rounds, and a local store owner helped him to furnish his first office.

Today, the largest colored population and one of the most progressive and cultured in Monmouth County is located here.

DR. PARKER has not done much maternity work in recent years, but he estimates that he has delivered several thousand persons into the world, which represents a substantial part of this borough's population.

He occupies a spacious office and home at 175 Shrewsbury avenue, with his wife, the former Marie Holmes of Winchester, Ky.

Next door, his son, James Jr., has been practicing medicine for 15 years. His daughter, Mrs. Perzealia (William J.) Goodwin is a public school music teacher in Richmond, Va.



DR. JAMES W. PARKER SR.
Member Of The New Jersey Board Of Education

DR. PARKER has a brother, Dr. Cephas M., a dentist in Englewood, N. J., and World War I veteran.

Another brother, William Stafford, deceased, was a Hampton, Va., pharmacist and track and basketball star of New York City.

Dr. Parker is active in five national and 16 New Jersey professional, business and community organizations

HE IS A trustee of Howard University and the National Medical Association, and a director of both the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, and the local Chamber of Commerce and Community YMCA.

A Mason and an Elk, he has encouraged and assisted many youngsters through college and has sponsored a baseball team.

His hobbies are trapshooting and reading.

19k 1961

NEW YORK

DR. MURRAY RETIRES FROM HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF AMA

Following is the text of a farewell address by Peter Marshall Murray, MD, New York City, before the policy-making House of Delegates of the American Medical Association in Denver, Colorado, Thursday, Nov. 30, 1961. Occasion for the address was the retirement of the 73-year-old Negro physician after 12 years of service in the House. We thought his remarks would be of interest to your readers.

This occasion marks the end of my 12-year service as a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association. During this period many things have happened and one might point with pride and view with alarm the medical scene in this country.

Since 1950 the world scene has witnessed many changes which were figuratively and literally earthshaking. The Korean conflict; the rapid emergence and development of nations with ideology different from ours make this quite a different world from the world many of us had known before these fateful dozen years.

Against the background definite areas of progress and improvement can be documented. At the time of the 1950 San Francisco meeting of the AMA and the passage of the now historic resolution membership of Negro physicians in county medical societies and consequently in state societies and AMA throughout the 17 southern states and the District of Columbia was practically nonexistent.

Today I have it at good authority that Negro physicians are now members of some county societies in all of these states except Louisiana.

Let me view with alarm. I shall take the liberty of speaking frankly with you because I am among friends. It is always helpful to see ourselves as others see us.

The continued exclusion of Negro physicians from membership in county and state societies, a prerequisite for membership in the AMA in many county societies in the south—for example, my own state, Louisiana, which according to my information has not admitted a single physician to any county or state society—this is part of the image of the AMA which the public, with no lack of prodding by detractors of the AMA is flooded at every opportunity.

It is presumed by those high in government and among medical socio-economic proponents that all Negro physicians are anti-AMA by reason of this exclusion.

I can state categorically that the great body of Negro physicians are not only anti-AMA but those deprived of county society in many areas, nevertheless identify a community interest with the AMA.

This was well noted last summer at the annual convention of the National Medical Association which is composed of Negro physicians which met in New York City. Dr. Larson, our president, addressed this convention. A strong effort was made to put the convention and the Negro profession on record in favor of the King-Anderson Bill. After considerable devate on the floor of the House of Delegates, the convention voted overwhelmingly to support the Kerr-Mills Bill in preference to the King-Anderson Bill.

Only in America could a man of my race experience the rich and varied evidence of friendship in my service in the House of Delegates of the AMA. This has included every official from the president down. I have received every courtesy and consideration from Dr. Larson, president—of the AMA, and from our speaker, Dr. Welch, and from the vice-speaker Dr. Rouse. The officials at headquarters have been most helpful in the development of cooperation in the area of my primary interest. Dr. Blasingame and Dr. Howard have worked hard at correcting the image of the AMA—one might say beyond the call of duty.

I shall carry with me many pleasant memories of my experience in the 12 years which I have served in the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association.

19k 1961

NEW YORK

DR. PETER MARSHALL MURRAY

Dr. Murray Retires; Hails AMA 'Progress'

Pittsburgh Courier P-7 Sat. 12-16-61

Pittsburgh Post

DENVER, Col.—Dr. Peter Murray of New York, retiring after 12 years of American Medical Association service, praised the group for easing racial tensions in the past 10 years.

In 1950, Dr. Murray told his colleagues, membership of Negro physicians in county medical societies and consequently in state medical societies, was "practically non-existent" among 17 Southern states and the District of Columbia.

"Today, I have it at good authority that Negro physicians are now members of some county societies in all these states except Louisiana," Dr. Murray said.

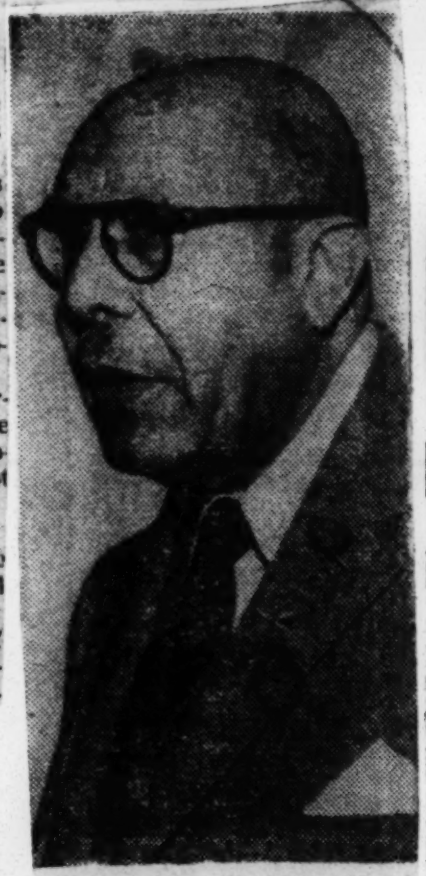
■

DR. MURRAY, 73, who has been president of the New York County Medical Society, added:

"The continued exclusion of Negro physicians from membership in county and state societies, a prerequisite for membership in the AMA in many county societies in the South—for example, my own state, Louisiana, which according to my information has not admitted a single physician to any county or state society—this is part of the image of the AMA which the public, with no lack of prodding by detractors of the AMA is flooded at every opportunity.

"It is presumed by those in high government and among medical socio-economic proponents that all Negro physicians are anti-AMA by reason of the exclusion.

"I can state categorically that the great body of Negro physicians are not only anti-AMA but those deprived of county society in many areas, nevertheless identify a community interest with the AMA."



DR. P. M. MURRAY

DR. PETER M. MURRAY

The Afro American p. 3

Dr. Murray retires as AMA delegate

DENVER (NNPA) — Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, 73, of New York City, a member of the House of Delegates, American Medical Association for 12 years, heaped praises on the AMA last week as he retired from the house.

Sat. 12-9-61

The only non-white member of the governing body for the House of Delegates, Dr. Murray told his colleagues that, in great contrast to the situation in 1950, colored physicians are now members of some county medical societies in all the southern states, except Louisiana.

Baltimore Afro

A DECADE ago, he said, membership of colored physicians in county and State medical societies "was practically non-existent among the 17 southern states and the District of Columbia." He credited this advance to the AMA's role in easing racial tensions.

Dr. Murray, a gynecologist, is a former president of the New York County Medical Society.

BUSY PARENTS—Doctors Levi and Eula Perry of Houston, Tex., a husband and wife team of June graduates from the Howard University College of Medicine, are shown holding their three children—two of whom were born while the couple attended medical school. Left to right: Levi Jr., 5; Maurice, 3, and Lynn Valencia, 1. The Perrys were graduated from a class of 83, largest in the history of the Howard College of Medicine.

On Staff Of 4 Hospitals

Norfolk, Va

Dr Oswald W. Hoffler of Norfolk has recently been appointed to the staffs of Norfolk General and De Paul hospitals.

Dr. Hoffler, who is director of Medical Services at Norfolk Community Hospital, is also a member of the staff of Obici Hospital in Suffolk. His specialty is surgery.

19n 1961

Syphilis Gains 22 Pct. In State, Trails U.S. Rate

Georgia experienced a 22 per cent increase in early infectious syphilis cases during 1960, but the rise was still far below the national increase of 67 per cent, it was reported Wednesday.

An 86 per cent increase was recorded in Fulton County over 1959, and county health officials said this was in line with the trend toward spiraling venereal disease rates in urban centers throughout the country.

BUDGET SOUGHT

Georgia Health Department officials were queried about the state's VD picture after three social health agencies meeting in New York called for a federal budget of $10 million for VD control in fiscal 1962.

Increases in early infectious syphilis in 33 states and 63 cities were reported by the American Social Health Association, the American Venereal Disease Association and the Association of State and Territorial Officers.

The agencies said the number of reported cases of infectious VD among teen-agers "has risen consistently" for the past three years.

250,000 TEEN-AGERS

"Present estimate of the number of teen-agers contracting VD in 1960 (reported or not) is 250,000," the agencies said.

By contrast, the infectious VD rate among Georgia teen-agers in 1960 was unchanged from 1959 with both years actually representing a decrease of about 4 per cent from the rate of five years ago, said C. S. Buchanan, director of Venereal Disease Control Section.

He said the total number of syphilis cases (primary and secondary) reported in the state in 1960 was 3,652, an increase of 17 per cent over 1959.

GONORRHEA DECLINES

Total cases of gonorrhea in 1960 was 10,541, a decline of 6 per cent from the preceding year, Buchanan said.

About 28 per cent of Georgia's infectious VD total for both 1959 and 1960 was among teen-agers, he said.

Early infectious syphilis cases in Fulton County during 1960 totaled 212 compared with 114 in 59, Fulton Health department official said.

The increase is considered largely attributable to population growth, they added.

SYPHILIS CASES HIGH

Health Service Aide Puts U. S. Total at 1,200,000

ATLANTA (Science Service)—The number of syphilis cases in the United States is estimated to be as high as 1,200,000, Dr. William J. Brown, chief of the venereal disease branch of the Public Health Service's Communicable Disease Center here, said recently.

"This tremendous reservoir of cases," he told Science Service, can be lessened by treating more cases than are being added. This is currently being done by blood testing large chunks of the population, such as premarital and prenatal groups, those in hospitals, military selectees and those who are released from the armed forces.

Dr. Brown said 120,249 cases of syphilis were reported to the Public Health Service in the year ending June 30, 1960. Many additional cases were treated but not reported, mostly by private physicians. Penicillin is the usual treatment.

Miami Ranks Highest In U. S. Syphilis Rate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Miami has become the chief center of syphilis in the U. S.

Based on size, the Florida metropolis has more cases of syphilis than any other American city with a population of more than 20,000.

Miami thus displaced San Francisco, which held the No. 1 spot the year before. Though San Francisco recorded a slight increase in this disease, it dropped to fifth place because other cities registered sharper upswings.

The latest city standings were released today through Public Health Reports, official journal of the U. S. Public Health Service, by Dr. William J. Brown and Statistician Norman W. Axnick of the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga.

Miami Rating

For the 12-month period which ended June 30, 1960, Miami reported a syphilis rate of 64 per 100,000. This is one out of every 1562 residents.

Runner-up was New Orleans, with a rate of 62 per 100,000. The Louisiana city actually reflected the steepest increase in syphilis. Just two years ago it was ranked away down in 26th place among the big cities.

The rest of the top 10, based on percentage of syphilis cases to population:

Washington, 57.6 per 100,000 (one of every 1736); Newark, 40.9 (one of every 2445); San Francisco, 39.8 (one of every 2513); Houston, 38.0 (one of every 2632); Atlanta, 29.4 (one of every 3401); Dallas, 27.2 (one of every 3676); New York 26.9 (one of every 3717), and Chicago 21.6 (one of every 4630).

Atlanta, Dallas and New York (which had been 11th the year before) displaced Baltimore, Boston and Memphis among the top 10. Memphis dropped all the way to 27th when its syphilis rate fell from 14.7 to 6.3 (one out of every 15,873 residents).

Syphilis rates per 100,000 population for some other large cities:

Birmingham, 11.7; Cincinnati, 2.7; Cleveland, 3.5; Columbus, 1.7; Denver, 3.4; Fort Worth 12.3; Indianapolis, 6.9; Pittsburgh, 3.

Among states, the highest rate for 1960 was reported in Louisiana—21.7 per 100,000 population.

Other States

Next, in order, came Georgia, 19.6; Arizona, 16.5; New York, 14.3; South Carolina, 11.9; Tennessee, 11.3; Arkansas, 11.2; Alabama, 10; Florida, 9.6, and Illinois, Maryland and Texas, each 9.2.

Lowest incidence was reported in Maine. Its syphilis rate of .4 was equal to just one case among every 250,000 residents.

Others in the low were Iowa, New Hampshire, Utah, Hawaii, Wyoming, Idaho, Rhode Island, Nebraska and Vermont. All had rates of 1.3 per 100,000 population—or less.

The rates per 100,000 population for some other states:

California, 8.4; Colorado, 1.9; Indiana, 1.8; Kentucky, 2.7; Mississippi, 4.3; New Jersey, 7.4; New Mexico, 4.8; Ohio, 1.4; Pennsylvania, 3.8; Virginia, 6.3.

Venereal Disease Rate In City Rises Sharply

New York Herald Tribune
New York
1-3-61
P23

By Laurence Barrett

The incidence of venereal disease increased significantly in all age groups in New York City during 1960, the Health Department said yesterday in its annual report.

During the first ten months of the year, 2,097 infectious syphilis cases and 13,671 gonorrhea cases were reported. This compared with 1,182 infectious syphilis cases and 11,687 gonorrhea cases in the first ten months of 1959. The rise was 77.4 per cent for infectious syphilis and 17 per cent for gonorrhea.

Syphilis cases of all types reported went up 34 per cent—14,186 cass last year compared with 10,567 in 1959.

The report showed also that the birth rate went down from 20.9 per thousand in 1959 to 20.7 last year. At the same time the death rate showed an increase—10.7 over 10.6.

Infant Mortality Down

For the first time since 1956 the infant mortality rate declined—26.3 fatalities per 1,000 live births in 1960 compared with 26.4 the previous year.

In discussing the veneral disease problem, the report omitted possible causes for the increase in incidence. It did say: "Certainly a good portion of the rise in reported cases... is due to intensive case finding work carried on by the department."

Carl L. Erhardt, chief of the department's statistical bureau, said there was no way of knowing the actual volume of incidence as opposed to the number of victims discovered by intensive investigation. He said he interpreted the figures to mean that incidence was rising markedly.

National Pattern

Nationally, veneral disease was most widespread immediately after World War II. The number of cases dropped gradually until 1955, when the trend was reversed. In the last five years the problem has become serious again. New York City has followed this national pattern.

The report said that the most effective weapons against veneral disease fifteen years ago were thorough investigation and public education. It added: "The situations at that time and today are, of course, quite different, so that in all probability new strategies and new techniques will have to be developed."

There was no indication what these methods might be.

Birth Rate to Rise

Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Health Commissioner, predicted a rising birth rate during the next fifteen years, despite the drop recorded last year.

"There are now slightly more than 2,000,000 New Yorkers in the fifteen to thirty-four age group, and by 1975 the number in this age bracket will be approaching 3,000,000," she said. "The effect of such an increase in the number of persons in the reproductive age group on the birth rate is clear. The proportion of non-whites in the city's population and of new migrants from Puerto Rico has risen rapidly, and because of their relatively young age, they can be expected to continue to contribute to the present high birth rate, or even to increase it."

Dr. Baumgartner said the increase in births would necessitate an expansion of health services for children. Already these facilities are overloaded, she said.